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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. 1 NO 84. BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1913. ONE ANNA.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT

BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-39 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
14th June	Arabia ..	8600	....	
21st ,,	Delta ..	8900	Morea	11000
28th ,,	India ..	8600	....	
5th July	Salsette ..	6600	Marmora	10500
12th ,,	Himalaya..	7069	....	
19th ,,	Salsette ..	6600	Medina.	12500
26th ,,	Egypt ..	8000	....	
2nd August	Salsette ..	6609	Moldavia	10000
9th ,,	Persia ..	8000	....	
16th ,,	Salsette ..	6606	Maloja ..	12500
23rd ,,	Caledonia..	8000	....	
30th ,,	Salsette ..	6600	Mongolia	10000
6th September	Arabia ..	8000	.....	
13th ,,	India ..	8600	Macedonia....	10500

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamers.

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, namely on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accomodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Penang Maru	I. Nomaguchi.	5580	1st June..	13th June
Shinyo Maru	T. Okhuma	5929	15th June	27th June
Bombay Maru.	T. Tozawa.	4625	29th June	11th July
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	5120	13th July	25th July
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita.	3956	27th July	8th Aug.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6156	10th Aug.	22nd Aug.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

FUNDS exceed.....£18,167,251
ANNUAL INCOME.....£ 6,519,413

FIRE LIFE MARINE PROFITS AND Motor Car Insurance.

Send for Prospectus Particulars to:—
C. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary,
Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.
Or T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents,
Hummum St., Fort.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Intend to despatch Steamer as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Route
KOLA	1205	Thu. 12th June	9 a.m.	Direct.
DWARKA..	1695	Fri. 13th June.	*6 a.m.	Direct.

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S. S. "Kola" 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 12th June, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "Barala" 3,148 tons, on Thursday, 12th June, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
*PURNEA ..	3305	Thursday 12th June.
†PUNDUA ..	3305	,, 26th ,,
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	,, 10th July.
†LINDULA ..	3388	,, 24th ,,

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
†Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents, Nicol Road near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

9th June, 1913.
161

THE
Indian Newspaper Co.,
LIMITED,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

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THE HON. SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA K.C.I.E.

DIRECTORS.
THE HON. MR. CHIMANLAL SETALVAD.
SIR BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA, KT.
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BY THE ENGLISH PROCESS.

N.B.—The only firm in the East with an up-to-date Cleaning Plant.

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DRY CLEANING, DYEING AND ELECTRIC FINISHING WORKS,
2-14, Hummum St.,
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BISCUITS
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ALL KINDS AND QUALITIES
insist on
SWALLOW & ARIELL'S
World renowned for their flavour

BANKING.

INDIAN SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1906.

REGISTERED CAPITAL 2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 1,50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL 75,00,000
RESERVED FUND 15,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:
LONDON: 65, BISHOPSGATE, E. C. AHMEDABAD, BARODA, BHAVNAGAR, BROACH, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DHULIA, HYDERABAD (Sind), INDORE, KARACHI, LUCKNOW, NAGPORE, NASIK, POONA, RAJKOTE, SUKKUR, SURAT, (YEOTMAL and DHULIA temporarily closed.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest at 2½ per cent. is allowed on daily balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
INTEREST at the rate of 4½ per cent. is allowed in Fixed Deposits for twelve months. Minimum amount accepted is Rs. 500.
RATE OF INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED in the Savings Bank in the name of one or more persons and interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged against approved security.
SHARES AND GOVERNMENT PAPER are sold and purchased on commission and received for safe custody, and interest is recovered upon them.
STERLING DRAFTS payable in London are sold and purchased.
Gold and Silver imported for constituents.
Further particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA,
Managing Director.
175

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital .....Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up .....Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund .....Rs. 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.
7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branches and Agencies:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi (Bombay), Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.
Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.
Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules ran be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BOMBAY HOUSE AGENCY,
35, Medows Street,
Sales and Mortgages confidentially negotiated.
Rents collected a properties looked after on Commission.
Insurance of Properties effected in the most approved Companies.
A complete list always kept ready of Bungalows to let, and for Sale on Hill Stations.
347

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LD.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 10,000,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. P. A. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.
Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director.
166

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the Rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED.
Established 1797.
FIRE, MARINE & ACCIDENT.

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Established 1782.
FIRE & MARINE.

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BELTS, ENAMELS,
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RUBBER GOODS.
Best quality at lowest London prices.
Please state your requirements and enclose Money Order, and goods to full value will be sent per return post.

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Flooring Tiles. Marble Merchants and Contractors Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals and Bath-room Fittings, ect.

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	Rs. a.
LABORATORY WORK IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING (PRELIMINARY GRADE). By John Roberts Junr.	4 6
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By T. Cooke & Sons,
SOLE AGENTS FOR W. INDIA.

Thacker & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.
197

THE
Bombay Chronicle

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TOWN.
Yearly .....Rs. 20.
Quarterly .....Rs. 6.
Half-Yearly.....Rs. 12

MOFUSSIL.
Yearly .....Rs. 30.
Half-Yearly.....Rs. 16.
Quarterly .....Rs. 8.

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VITTEL GRAND SOURCE

The new medicinal Table Water, bottled at the famous Vittel Springs in Vosges. A mild alkaline bi-carbonated sulphated water with an agreeable flavour. It may be used as a daily beverage, plain or with wines and spirits. Eradicates uric acid from the blood, and so removes all traces of Gout, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver complaints, Neurasthenia, etc.

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PRAGJEE SOORJEE & Co.,
Vad Gadi, BOMBAY

To be had at all leading Chemists and Druggists.

YOUR KIDNEYS ARE THE FILTERS OF YOUR WHOLE FRAME.
Keep the body pure by keeping the filters active and healthy.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS AND GREASES.
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TAJ BUILDINGS,
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.
269

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE Co.
LIMITED.

FIRE LIFE

Established under the Chairmanship of
THE HON'BLE SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E.

CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

Subscribed, Rs. 25,00,000. Paid up Capital, Rs. 5,00,000. Claims paid about Rs. 2,00,000 both Fire and Life.

Funds Invested in Government Securities.

Necessary security has been deposited with the Government of India under the New Insurance Act.

INFLUENTIAL AND EXPERIENCED AGENTS REQUIRED.
RAHIM JOOSAB & Co., *Secretaries.*

Our I. C. O brand
REFINED COTTONSEED OIL
is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

INDIAN COTTON OIL Co., Limited,
HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 2136.

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BOMBAY CHRONICLE
CAN BE OBTAINED IN

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FROM
Messrs. LA CROIX & Co.,
BOOKSELLERS,
Main Street, POONA.

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Mr. Shapoorji Nowrooji's Shop,
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WADI.	PHULARA.
HYDERABAD.	NEEMUCH.
SECUNDERABAD.	REWARI.
	BANDIQUE.

NOTICES

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

NOTICE.

THE POWER OF ATTORNEY granted to Mr. MEHRCHAND PARI as Manager and Secretary of the Kathiawad and Ahmedabad Banking Corporation, Ltd., is hereby cancelled.

TELU RAM PDRI & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Ahmedabad, 6th June, 1913. 0193

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WEEK-END EXPRESS TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY & LONAVLA.

AFTER the 9th June the Up and Down LONAVLA EXPRESS TRAINS will not be run.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 7th June, 1913. 262

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TRAIN NOTICE.

ON AND FROM MONDAY the 9th June, 1913, the full Suburban and Poona Train service, as well as the full Passenger and Mail Train service on the North-East and South-East lines will run with the exception of the following trains, which will not run until further notice:—

No. Train. Leaving Bombay.
31 Down Manmad Express 14-20
Due to arrive Bombay.
32 Up Manmad Express 12-20, will run on Monday only.

The Punjab Mail will resume running to and from Bombay as usual.

A. C. RUMBOLL.
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 7th June 1913.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Narayan Sadashiv Rao a widower and a Government Pensioner late of Bombay Pathare Prabhu Nindu Inhabitant .....Deceased.

Balaji Ganpat Rao a Bachelor of Laws of the University of Bombay and a pleader practising in this Honourable Court of Bombay Pathare Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant being the nephew (brother's son) of the deceased abovenamed and one of the two executors named in the said Will residing at No. 235 Kalbadevi Road outside the Fort .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this nineteenth day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirteen and in the fourth year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
The 23rd day of June, 1913.

Messrs. NANU HORMUSJI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys. 0192

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

THE ROYAL MAIL ROUTE TO THE PUNJAB THROUGH DAILY RESTAURANT CAR EXPRESS.

Bombay—Delhi—Meerut Saharanpur —Ambala—Lahore—Peshawar, without a change.

For trains from Bombay read from top and to Bombay from bottom.

Bombay. H.M.				From Bombay H.M.
7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21-0
4-55	Dep.	Delhi	Arr.	0-55
4-13	Arr.		Dep.	1-22
18-30	Dep.	Lahore	Arr.	11?20
18-6	Arr.		Dep.	11-50
11-44	Dep.	Rawalpindi	Arr.	18-36
11-29	Arr.		Dep.	18-51
6-56	Dep.	Peshawar Cantt.	Arr.	23-18
4 -5	Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	2-0
1-50	Dep.	Meerut Cantt.	Arr.	4-31
1-42	Arr.		Dep.	4-41
22-58	Dep.	Saharanpur	Arr.	8-25
22-39	Arr.		Dep.	11-0
21- 8	Dep.	Ambala Cantt.	Arr.	13-27

BOMBAY—RUTLAM—INDORE—MHOW AND NEEMUCH.

7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21-0
17-50	Dep.	Rutlam Jn.	Arr.	10-0
17- 5	Arr.		Dep.	10-42
13-33	Dep.	Indore	Arr.	14-15
13-23	Arr.		Dep.	14-25
12-50	Dep.	Mhow	Arr.	14-55
12-40	Dep.	Neemuch	Arr.	15- 0

BOMBAY—AGRA.

7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21-
8- 1	Dep.	Bharatpur Jn.	Arr.	21-)
7-47	Arr.		Dep.	21-23
6- 0	Dep.	Agra Fort	Arr.	23-10

BOMBAY—KATHGODAM FOR NAINI TAL.

7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21- 0
7-20	Dep.	Muttra Jn.	Arr.	21-45
7-0	Arr.		Dep.	22-25
18-0	Dep.	Kathgodam	Arr.	11- 0

BOMBAY—DEHRA DUN FOR MUSSOORIE.

-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21-0
22-58	Dep.	Saharanpur	Arr.	8-25
18-55	Arr.		Dep.	9-55
14-15	Dep.	Dehra Dun	Arr.	17-15

S. C. G WOOD,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

WANTED.

WANTED to purchase old type, tea lead, and tin. Also quotations pig lead and antimony. Send quotations to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—DRIVER FOR HIGH SPEED Deisel Engine. Applicants must have had previous experience of Deisels. Apply stating salary required with copies of Testimonials to THE MANAGER, Vizianagram Mining Company, Ltd., Chipurupalli Post, Vizagapatam District. 550

WANTED—FOR THE ISHWARI MEMORIAL HOSPITAL for Women, Benares, Theatre Nurse, trained in Aseptic Surgery. Pay Rs. 80 to Rs. 120, according to Qualifications and experience. Free Furnished Quarters and some Allowances. Applications with copies of Testimonials to the SUPERINTENDENT. 551

WANTED—FOR BUILDING SURVEY, a qualified Sub-Overseer or Surveyor for a period of six months. Pay Rs. 50. Apply to H. BAILEY, Municipal Engineer, Benares. 552

WANTED—A MIDWIFE, under the Mangaldai Local Board on a monthly salary of Rs. 40 with Free Quarters. Applications with Testimonials will be received by the Undersigned up till the 30th June, 1913. H. G. M. VICKERS, Chairman Local Board, Mangaldai. 553.

WANTED—By an experienced House-keeper, POST in Hotel—Private or Boarding House, English middle-aged widow—Companion or Secretary. Excellent Testimonials. Apply to MRS. PEARSE, Allahabad. 557

WANTED—A MANAGER FOR THE BANK OF MYSORE, Limited, Bangalore. Banking experience in any recognised Indian Bank for five years' or more essential. Salary according to qualifications. Applications will be received up to 30th June, 1913.

Apply, stating terms, qualifications, nationality, and age, together with copies of Testimonials to THE CHAIRMAN, Board of Directors of the Bank of Mysore, Limited, Bangalore. 554

WANTED—A MOTOR AND ELECTRICAL MECHANICAL ENGINEER, a man capable of taking entire charge of a Motor Service. Must have a knowledge of Petrol Electric Cars, as there are several of these in the Service. A man is required who is willing to put his hand to work himself, from driving the Cars to keeping them in perfect running order. Salary Rs. 200, rising to Rs. 300, with Free Quarters. A good post for a reliable man. Reply with copies of Testimonials to the MANAGING MEMBER, Gwalior Motor Service, Gwalior. 555

WANTED—A SANITARY SUB-INSPECTOR for the Bandra Municipality on a monthly pay of Rs. 35 rising to annual increaments of Rs. 3 to Rs. 50. One having previous experience of Sanitary work, or who has received training in the Sanitary Inspectors class in Bombay preferred. Applications for the post will be received by the undersigned up to 25th June, 1913.

K. RAMA RAO,
Chief Officer,
Municipality Bandra.

Municipal Office,
Bandra, 6th June, 1913. 0190

WANTED—For an upcountry station a CINEMATOGRAPH OPERATOR, well-experienced, honest, sober and hardworking. One with electric engineering experience preferable. Salary according to experience and ability. Apply Box 111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 0191

WANTED—APPLICATIONS from duly qualified MARINE OFFICERS for Service with the Irrawaddy Flotilla Co., Ltd. Candidates must hold Second Mate's Board of Trade Certificate. Full details regarding Pay and conditions of Service will be furnished on application to the Undersigned. McLEOD & CO., 31, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta, Agents The Irrawaddy Flotilla Co., Ld. 558

WANTED—A GRADUATE IN ARTS for the post of an Assistant Master in the Lamington High School, Hubli. L. T. is preferrable. Pay Rs. 50. Apply with testimonials to the undersigned before the 20th instant. K. R. VALVEKAR, Chairman, School Board, Hubli Municipal Office. 0186

WANTED—CLERKS on Rs. 22 and Rs. 20 per mensem in this office. Those who are qualified for admission in the Government service and know typewriting need only apply before 15th June, 1913, to J. H. ADVANI, B. Sc., L. C. E., Executive Engineer, Kolaba District, Alibag. 0185

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—1st floor of CAMA HOUSE Medow St., lately vacated by Messrs. Chitnis and Co., Solicitors. For particulars apply on the premises or to Mr. Cama, Ravelin Street, Fort.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES

APPLY
The Manager,
BOMBAY CHRONICLE,
Medows Street,
FORT, BOMBAY

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Four cylinder F. N. MOTOR CYCLE and SIDE CAR FOR SALE, in perfect running order. Price Rs. 1,200 or near offer. Apply Box 30, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE CHESTNUT ARAB PONY five years very comfortable paces, believed sound. Price Rs. 350, or near offer. Box 26, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—SPONS' DICTIONARY OF ENGINEERING, 3 Volumes and Supplement, cost Rs. 160. Also 35 Volumes Encyclopædia Britannica, 9th Edition, cost Rs. 475, with glass-fronted case, good as new. Open to offers. Apply J. CONNORS, Dehra Dun, U.P. 556

FOR SALE—Three large powerful KEROSINE INCANDESCENT LAMPS, with Standards complete, suitable for lighting up Boxing Platforms, Concerts, etc. Cost Rs. 1,750. Good repair. Going Cheap. Early offers to "O. C.," Inniskilling Dragoons, Muttra, U.P. 559

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Everybody in Bombay is talking about it,

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278

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Makes your skin soft and smooth.

You can easily have a clear, velvety, healthy complexion if you use

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"For Your Skin."

This world-famous preparation quickly removes freckles, redness, roughness, cutaneous eruptions, and other disorders of the skin. Perhaps you know how unpleasant it is to suffer from these skin troubles—but whether you do or not, you should always have a bottle of Rowland's Kalydor handy and use it night and morning. Get it from your chemist. Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London, E.C. Sold by stores and chemists. Ask for Rowland's Kalydor, of 67, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious imitations.

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The best of its kind in India.
Put up in fancy nickel cases.
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High Class Perfumers.
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Also can be had from:—
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Fort, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
16, APOLLO ST., FORT.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th June, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture, such as chairs, cupboards, easy-chairs, chest of drawers, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, tables, phonographs, iron safes, etc.

Property of a deceased European gentleman, such as teakwood office tables, bedstead, dinner wagon, lamps, hat stand, atmyrah, and wearing apparels, cooking pots, etc.

Property of a European gentleman—
Two very old unique blackwood carved chairs (about 100 years old).
One box pictures, two boxes of paintings and carpet, etc.

By order of the Office concerned—
8 cases, each 25 dozen Mekka bouquet (scent).
9 cases Nizam bouquet and Mahbub bouquet (scent).
3 coal gas lamps.

At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).
Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred shigram.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 rubber-tyred dog cart.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Landed Property, at Parsee Bazar and Borah Bazar Street, Fort.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay. O. O. C. J.

Suit No .641 of 1911.

Hormusji Framji Maneckshahna ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Nasarwanji Bomanji Panthaki, and other defendants .....Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 641 of 1911, (Hormusji Framji Maneckshahna vs. Nassurwanji B. Panthaki and others), Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY MONDAY, the 9th day of June, 1913, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following landed property, on the premises:—

Particulars:—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure with tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Parsee Bazar Street, in the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 313 4-9 square yards or thereabouts and is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 431, 432 New No. 5460, Old Survey No. 808, New Survey No. 9189 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "A" Ward, No. 2286, and Street No. 190, and is bounded as follows:—That is to say on the North by the property of the late Mr. Rutonji Pestonji Vandri, on the South by the house belonging to the Shravak temple, known as Apasara, on the East by Borah Bazar Street, and West by Sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and printed conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Raghavayya Nagindas &Co. Attorneys for the Receiver, at their office in Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

N. B. The Receiver will receive any private offers before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, at KAMBEKAR STREET, NEAR JACKERIA MUSJID.

Under instructions from the transferees of mortgage and on account and at the risk of Hoorbai widow of Moosa Joosab, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction, on Wednesday, the 18th day of June, 1913, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), the following landed property on the premises on exercise of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Transfer of mortgage dated the 18th day of January, 1911, and expressed to be made between Manjibhoy Karim of the 1st part, the said Bai Hoorbai of the other part and the transferees of the third part:—

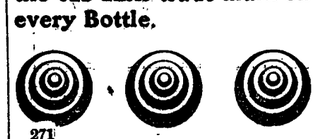
PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of Farzendari land or ground with the messuage tenament or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Kambekar Street in the Island of Bombay in the sub-District of the Registrar of Bombay containing by admeasurement 80 square yards or thereabouts and bearing New Survey No. 2994 and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 2595 and Street Nos. 205-7 and which said premises are bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by the property of Haji Ayub Allarukhia, on the East by a sweeper's passage, on the South by the property of Haji Vahidma Haji Ebrahim and on the West by the said Kambekar Street and which hereditaments and premises are in the occupation of the said Hoorbai and her tenants.

For further particulars and printed conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th June, 1913.

If you want a good, mild, well-matured, genuine Scotch Whisky, and if you wish to pay for Whisky only and not for elaborate advertising, try CLUB BLEND in Square Bottles at Rs. 2/12/- You will save not less than Six annas every time. See the OLD LAMP trade mark on every Bottle.



271

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If you want to make your Cycling a pleasure USE

PALMER THE ONLY HIGH GRADE TYRE.

The tyre that is **sure** to give you **Satisfaction** and **Service.**

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In the great Fire-Test held at the Bombay Exhibition, Harichand's safe was declared to be

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CAUTION.

For some time past certain dealers in Second-hand Typewriters have been offering for sale what are described as "Rebuilt Oliver Machines" in a condition "practically as good as new."

IN TOO MAHY CASES THESE MACHINES HAVE NOT BEEN "REBUILLT" AT ALL BUT ARE MERELY OLD AND WORN MACHINES IMPORTED AFTER YEARS OF USE, AND FURNISHED UP TO LOOK LIKE NEW.

MESSRS. W. H. THORNS & CO.—On behalf of the OLIVER TYPEWRITER COMPANY, whose constant concern is to see that all OLIVER MACHINES are in a condition to maintain the HIGH REPUTATION of the OLIVER TYPEWRITER, find it necessary to

WARN THE PUBLIC

to be cautious about purchasing any OLIVER TYPEWRITERS from any but the AUTHORISED AGENTS.

SOL AGENTS IN INDIA:—

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To meet the demand of a number of our customers we have imported a selection of these watches, which are now on view in our showrooms.

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BOMBAY and at CALCUTTA, MADRAS and KARACHI.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 7th June 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours :—

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the submontane districts and clear elsewhere. The air is damper than usual in the north and the east Punjab. Day temperature is in defect at Multan and Rawalpindi; night temperature is in excess at these stations but in defect at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the extreme southern districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess. Temperature in in defect, the deficiency amounting to 21°F. at Allahabad during the day.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are generally clear. The air is damper than usual at Kotah. Day temperature is in defect in east Rajputana

Gujarat, Kathawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is nearly normal. Temperature is in excess at Bhuj and Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Fairly general but light rain has fallen in the south-eastern districts and local rain in the north-eastern districts; Saugor has had 0·51", Chanda 0·14" and Raipur 0·20". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual and temperature is in defect in the eastern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general; Bombay has had 0·41", Ratnagiri 1·66". Mormugao 2·67" and Karwar 2·06". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect except at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Fairly general rain has fallen in the Bombay Deccan and local rain in Hyderabad; Malegaon has had 0·19" Ahmednagar 3·80", Poona 0·28", Bijapur 0·29", Belgaum 0·16" and Nizamabad 0·0". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in defect.

General Remarks.—Monsoon conditions have reached Bombay and rainfall has been widespread and generally heavy on the west Coast of the Peninsula. Fairly general rain has again fallen in the Bombay Deccan. Ahmednagar reporting a heavy fall of 3·80" but there has been a decrease in the area of precipitation in Hyderabad and the Central Provinces, while in south-east Madras rainfall has ceased. Conditions are very disturbed in the north-east Arabian Sea and a storm may possibly be forming there.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west Coast of the Peninsula and some showers in the Bombay Deccan, south Kathiawar and south Gujarat and possibly in the Central Provinces. Some further extension north wards of monsoon conditions is possible.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. ON SATURDAY, the 7th of June, 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st November to date	Variation, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (6th)	92°8	81°5	79	..	0·00	..
Jask	100°3	86°3	83	..	..	—0·05
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	109°5	92°5	42	..	..	—0·03
Rawalpindi	103°9	82°1	56	..	..	—0·18
Lahore	101°4	82°2	56	..	0·22	+0·04
Sirsa	103°8	85°0	49	..	..	—0·11
Ambala	99°5	69°9	69	..	..	0·00
Delhi	100°0	81°8	64	..	..	—0·14
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	100°5	82°0	55	..	0·00	—0·04
Mainpuri	98°8	79°1	66	..	0·00	0·00
Jhansi	97°6	80°0	61	..	0·00	—0·02
Cawnpore	93°4	77°9	72	..	0·00	—0·22
Allahabad	85°6	75°5	82	0·09	0·18	+0·16
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	..	..	..	..	0·00	..
Karachi	92°0	84°0	78	..	0·00	—0·06
Ajmer	100°6	87°2	53	..	0·00	—0·01
Jaipur	101°2	82°1	53	..	0·00	0·00
Kotah	102°0	85°6	49	..	0·00	—0·35
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	110°0	83°0	67	..	0·02	—0·05
Dwarka	91°8	84°2	87	..	0·08	—0·14
Veraval	87°6	80°3	89	..	0·00	0·00
Rajkot	106°6	79°8	76	..	0·25	+0·24
Bhavnagar	..	..	..	..	..	..
Para.	105°5	82°8	72	..	0·25	+0·10
Surat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmedabad	102°6	83°7	73	..	0·25	+0·25
Deesa	104°3	86°9	63	..	0·01	0·00
Neemuch	101°9	84°0	61	..	0·00	0·02
Indore	101°1	79°1	54	..	0·00	—0·49
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	90°8	76°3	74	..	0·27	+0·23
Saugor	94°3	75°6	71	0·51	0·51	+0·51
Hoshangabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khandwa	105°2	82°1	67	..	0·00	—0·37
Akola	102°7	80°0	61	..	0·07	—0·57
Amraoti	97°3	78°3	80	..	0·98	+0·15
Nagpur	97°1	77°8	79	0·05	0·48	—0·19
Chanda	93°5	78°0	76	0·14	1·72	+1·05
Raipur	89°7	77°6	67	0·20	0·73	+0·22
KONKAN—						
Bombay	93°0	79°8	87	0·41	0·42	—1·69
Ratnagiri	83°3	75°9	91	1·66	3·14	—1·59
Mormugao	82°0	75°7	75	2·67	10·28	+6·05
Karwar	82°7	74°5	92	2·06	10·57	+2·95
DMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	95°4	77°1	71	0·19	3·80	0·89	+0·28
Ahmednagar	85°1	71°5	86	3·80	5·26	+4·05
Poona	85°0	73°3	85	0·28	3·15	+2·18
sholapur	94°6	74°6	82	..	1·08	—0·18
Bijapur	88°7	72°3	82	0·29	1·83	+0·89
Belgaum	76°3	69°5	100	0·16	1·73	+0·04
Aurangabad	94°9	73°7	78	0·93	2·39	+0·60
Nizamabad (Indur)	94°9	77°2	74	0·60	1·25	+0·97
Hyderabad	91°3	76°2	77	..	2·31	+1·40
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	80°3	72°8	89	3·84	13·27	+6·42
Calicut	79°8	73°1	95	4·70	12·65	+5·97
Cochin	79°2	71°7	90	4·75	11·67	+5·72
Colombo	86°5	75°0	84	0·51	3·52	+0·98
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	93°8	80°2	79	..	0·60	—0·27
Bellary	93°0	75°3	71	..	0·75	+0·14
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras	95°5	82°6	59	..	0·01	—0·46
Bangalore	80°3	66°8	85	0·03	2·53	+0·88
Coimbatore	80°9	70°3	89	0 02	0·13	—0·15
Trichinopoly	95°1	80°3	54	..	0·35	—0·12
Negapatam	99°2	80°2	59	..	0·59	+0·34

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY,
COLABA, BOMBAY, 6th June 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	..	inches 29·473
Temperature of Air	..	degrees 86·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	„ 81·4
Dew Point	..	„ 79·6
Relative humidity of Air	..	„ 0·794
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	..	8·6
Maximum temperature of Air	..	degrees 93·0
Minimum do. do.	..	„ 83·4
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	..	SSE, E, SE, SW. SSE,
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	..	miles 111
Fall of Rain	..	inches 0·01
Total fall during month	..	„ 0·02
Total fall during year	..	„ 0·02
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of	..	„ 0·40

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error, and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8—45 a. m.. Standard Time on the 7th June 1913 was 29·589 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913 — High water.

Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	June.	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	9	m 2 55	25 8
		3 42 a	27 11
Wed.	11	m 4 0	25 4
		4 32	27 4
Thurs.	12	m 5 14	25 3
		5 29 a	26 9
Fri.	13	m 6 33	25 6
		6 30 a	26 4

1913 — Low water.

Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	June.	h. m.	f. in.
Mon.	9	m 8 42	15 1
		10 8 a	19 3
			16 10
Wed.	11	m 9 41	18 11
		11 13	18 1
Thurs.	12	m 10 53	19 1
Fri.	13	m 0 16	17 9
		0 17	19 11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

June.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
9. (Mon.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 15 m.
11. (Wed.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 15 m.
12. (Thurs.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 16 m.
13. (Fri.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 16 m.

PHASES OF THE MOON :—Full Moon, May 20, 0h. 48·1 m. P. M.; Last quarter, 28th, 5 h. 33·7 m, A. M. ; New Moon, June 5th, 1 h. 27·0 m. A. M ; First quarter, 11th, 10th, 7 3 m. P. M.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V. D., COMMANDING.

June 9.

360. *Musketry.*—There will be a Spoon Shoot at Ghat Koparoli Wednesday the 11th in stant. Distances, 300 and 600 Yards. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 8-40 A. M.

361. *Parade.* All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 P. M on Friday the 13th instant. Dress. —Mufti

"It used to require more courage and pertinacity to refuse drink than it does now, but it still requires a very great deal to decline to offer it," said the president at the meeting of the National Unitarian Temperance Association in London, on May 16.

CHILDREN *ask for more: when taking Kasagra, because it tastes so good. But this delightful liquid laxative does as much good in small does as most thing do in large ones.*

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, JUNE 7.

Consols 2½ per cent.	.. 73 9/16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	.. 25'22½
Rentes 3 per cent.	.. 85½
Berlin Cheques on London	.. 20'43½
Bar Silver Spot	.. 27½
Bar Silver 2 months hence	.. 27⅞
Closing tone of Silver:—Fall caused by absence of Buying orders.	
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent.	.. 64 1/16
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying rate)	.. .. 1-3 27/32
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ per cent. since 17th April 1913.	
3½ per cent. India Stock (Sterling Loan).	87⅛
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	.. 4⅛
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	.. 4 3/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	.. 4⅝
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	.. 4⅞
Bar Gold (per oz.)	.. .. 77/9
Interest day to day loans	.. 3¼
Interest 7 day market loans	.. 3½

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

PAPER MARKET.

The Government Paper Market presented to-day a very weak and depressed tone. The Market opened at Rs. 96-1-6, but very rapidly declined, accompanied by a considerable excitement, to Rs. 95-15 at which rate it closed.

Ready Paper was placed at anna one less than the rate ruling for account.

4 per cent. Improvement Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 102-12.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market kept Company with the Paper Market in assuming a shrinking tendency. A drop of a few points was reported in almost all sorts of Mill Shares.

For July delivery Madhavji opened at Rs. 1,500 but dropped to Rs. 1,490.

Standard decline to Rs. 1382-8 for July delivery.

Centrals stood at Rs. 2120 for June.

Swan changed hands at Rs. 295.

David were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 515 to Rs. 520, for July but closed weak at the former quotation.

Fazulbhai opened at Rs. 525 but closed at Rs. 520.

Kohinoors receded to Rs. 790 for July.

Crescents stood firm at Rs. 118-8.

Laxmi Cotton improved to Rs. 1,360.

Bank of Bombay Shares were quoted at Rs. 1,690.

Bank of India Shares stood steady at Rs. 70.

Indian Cement Company Shares changed hands at Rs. 108-12.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary Shares declined to Rs. 98-4.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, June 7

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000 „
Total Day's Sales of East Indian,	50 „
Total Day's Imports	— „
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot :—	Quiet steady.
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—	Steady.
Tone of Manchester Market:—	
Mid. Americans	.. .. 6·69 d.
Egyptian F. G. F.	.. .. 9·80 d.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day price.
J. J.	6·40	6·41
J. A.	6·38	6·39
A. S.	6·28	6·29
S. O.	6·17	6·17
O. N.	6·10	6·11
N. D.	6·07	6·07
D. J.	6·06	6·06
J. F.	6·06	6·06
F. M.	6·07	6·07

AMERICAN COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, JUNE 7.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	6,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	4,000
Day's Exports to Continent	—
Futures at New York, July, 11'77, Previous closing price 11'79.	
Futures at New York, October, 11'19. Previous closing price 11'19.	
Declined early owing to favorable weather reports and advanced later partially on cover ing.	
Spot Cotton at New York 12'10. Previous price 12'10.	
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 12 3/16. Previous price 12 3/16.	
Tone of Spot Cotton :—	Quiet
Futures at New Orleans July 12'09 Previous price 12'11	
Futures at New Orleans October 11'27 Previous price 11'72	
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10½.
Demand Bills 4/86¾	
Silver Commercial Bars	59⅝.

Leave the office with a headache and go home? Don't do it—take Stearns' Headache Cure before you leave and you will arrive home in a pleasant mood.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, June 8.

The local cotton market for new crop Good Broach and Fully Good Bengal was firm and was quoted at Rs. 291 and 241 respectively. The native jobbing fraternity looks for higher prices and hence sellers are scarce, and there is a general disposition amongst them to buy more freely at every decline. For actuals shippers for Europe are keen buyers for Oomras and Bengals as well as for Westerns. Shippers for Japan are out of the market for the present, whereas Local Mills are not doing much in spot cotton.

A private telegram from America reads as under:—

Our travelling man wires from Beevile (Texas) "Weather is very dry and hot, rains badly needed in South Texas. Do not think crop has suffered very much yet. In Carolina and Georgia weather is partly cloudy, light rains. In Memphis district heavy rains last night.

Heavy buying by Liverpool operators of July New York, reversing straddles, strengthened the entire list. Crop prospects continue favourable except rains needed in Texas."

THE MOVEMENT.

Port Receipts for the seven days have been 52,000 as against 70,000 bales last week and 25,000 bales last year.

The comparative table of exports for the week is as under:—

	1913	Last week	1912.
Great Britain B/S	37,000	40,000	10,000
Continent „	20,000	58,000	35,000

Stocks at all American Ports stand at 337,000 bales as compared with 376,000 bales last week and 415,000 bales last year.

VISIBLE SUPPLY AND TOTAL INTO SIGHT.

The world's visible supply show the undernoted variations for the week

	1913	Last week	1912.
American	2,437,000	2,604,000	2,734,000
Other kinds	551,000	558,000	448,000

The total into sight show 13,270,000 bales against last week 13,230,000 bales and 15,090,000 same period last year.

WEEKLY REPORT.

LONDON, June 7.

Total in Sight	.. .. ..	13,270,000 Bales.
Egyptian Visible Supply	..	229,000 „
East Indian Visible Supply		181,000 „
American Visible Supply	..	2,437,000 „
Other Visible Supply	.. ..	141,000 „
Total Sales	.. ..	58,000 „
East Indian Sales	.. ..	200 „
Total Speculation	.. ..	4,000 „
Total Export	.. .. ..	1,000 „
East Indian Export	.. ..	— „
East Indian Stock	.. ..	7,000 „
East Indian Forwarded	..	1,400 „
East Indian Actual Export		— „
East Indian Imports	..	3,000 „
East Indian Speculation		— „
American Afloat	.. .. ..	90,000 „
East Indian Afloat	.. ..	7,000 „
Total Afloat	.. ..	115,000 „

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, June 7.

Once again there was a little business done in the share market, though prices remained unaltered. In jute circles, the continued rain is causing anxiety and it is certain that the crop all over will b elate. The Gunny market was quiet but steady though in the absence of any adequte demand, the tendency it to ease.

CALCUTTA, June 8.

At to-day's meeting of the Bank of Bengal the rate of interest on demand loans which has stood at 6 per cent. since April 17 was reduced to 5 per cent.

Exchange rates are firm at the following quotations: telegraph transfers 1/4; three month's document attached bills one month's document attached bills 1/4; six months' bills 1/4 7-16; on demand 1/4 1-32. ed bills 1/4¼; six months' bills 1/47-16; Rs. 96/8 to 96/9.

The strong position of the Bengal coal trade is neglected in the report of the Lakurka Coal Company, which was adopted at yesterday's half-yearly general meeting. A divident at the rate of 30 per cent. per annum was declared and as there was no distribution in 1910, one of 5 per cent. in 1911 and another of 15 per cent. in 1912, the present rate may be regarded as a sign of the times, from which useful deductions may be drawn.

The coal share market, which has exhibited many weak fluctuations during the last few days has been considerably strengthened by this report and to'days transactions showed in several important instances an upward tendency.

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £66⅜; Copper Brazlers £80⅛; Yellow Metal 7.

Freight.—Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 13, value.

Sugar.—German granulated sugar C. & F, India (Double bags) 13-3 sellers; July August; dull buyers favour. Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India nominal; dull. German Beet-root 88 per cent. 9-6 sellers August; 9-7½ sellers; October, December; very dull, prices easier. E. A. R. and similar Crystals C. & F. India 13-8, sellers; June, August; very quiet. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay; nominal.

Java Sugar.—nothing doing.

South American Wheat.—Unchanged.

Indian Wheat.—Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 37½: June, July, London: done and Buyers. Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 37½; June, July; London; value quiet.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-8½; June, July; dull.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore, 416 lbs; 85% ex-ship 50½; June, July; Dunkirk; sellers Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-ship 51½; June, July: Antwerp; sellers canal. Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs, ex-ship 46½; June July; Hamburg; sellers Firm Linseed Bombay 416 lbs, ex-ship 45½; June, July; Amsterdam sellers quiet. Linseed Calcutta 44. June July; London; sellers quiet. Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 42; June, July; Antwerp; sellers canal. Bombay Cottonseed 6-11/6; June, July; Hull; nearest value quiet.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Names and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay	Jan.-July	13 %	1·695
Bank of India Rs. 50	do.	6 %	70
Bank of Bengal	do.	14 %	1,745
Bank of Madras	do.	12 %	1,450
Bank of Rangoon	..	6 %	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	do.	8 %	72
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10	do.	6⅛ o/o	12·
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25	..	6	30-8
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15,	..	6⅛	22
Credit Bank Rs. 10.	..	6⅛ o/o	12⅛
Specie Bank Rs. 50	Jan.-July	9 o/o	67
Standard Bank Rs. 50	..	..	50
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld,	Jan.-Aug	14 o/o	282
Allahabad Bank	..	18 o/o	361
People's Bank of India Rs. 30	..	9 o/o	28
The Poona Bank: (Old Issue) Rs. 30	June	10 o/o	40
(New Issue) Rs. 15	do.	10 o/o	18
Punjab National Bk.		10 o/o	175
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Chartered Bank £ 20	Oct.-Apl.	16 o/o	£60
Mercantile Bank £12 A	..	7 o/o	£21
£12 B	do.	7 o/o	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp	Feb.-Aug	£4	£87¾
Eastern Bank, Ld. £ 4	New	5 o/o	87XD
National Bank of India £ 12	.. Sept-Mar	14 o/o	607½

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advne.	May-Oct.	25	905
Alliance	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	70
Berar Manufacturing	..	..	100
Bo Cotton Manufg.	..	..	24 2½
Bo Dying and M. Co.	..	30	745
Bombay United	May-Nov.	25	535
Century	Apl.-Oct.	12	285
Central India	May-Nov.	55	2120
Chi na	Mar.-Sep.	50	795
Chhoi Silk	..	20	435
Co.aba Land and Mill	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,475
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	440
Connaught	do.	Nil.	190
Coorla	April	40	710XD
Crescent	Mar.-Sep.	5	117/8
Currimbhoy	do.	12-8	285
David	May-Nov.	20	515
Edward Sassoon	..	8	195
Emperor Edward	..	25	500
Empress	Mar.-Sep.	..	140
Fazulbhoy	May	20	520
Framjee Petit	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,650
Finlay Mills	..	15	377/8
Gold Mohur	..	25	450
Hindustan	Mar.-Sep.	45	660
Howard and Bullough	do.	15	475
Hyderabad	do.	60	1,325
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil.	115
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	..	4	102½ XD
Indian Manufacturing	do.	40.	460 XD
Indo-China Manufg	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,025
Indore Malwa	Dec.	5	145
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	190
Jamshed Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	6⅛	145XD
Jewraj Baloo	May	16	440
Jubilee Mills	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	290
Khandesh Rs. 510	June-Dec	25	900
Khatao	May-Nov	45	1,360
Kohinoor	Mar-Aug	25	790
Lakshmi Cotton	April	60	1,360
Madhowji Dharamsi	June-Dec	75	1,495
Madras United	June-Dec	60	2,050
Maneckjee Petit	Mar.-Sep.	50	3,210
Meyer Sassoon	..	Nil.	100
Morarjee Goculdas	Apl.-Oct.	115	3,200
Nawab of Cambay	..	30	360
New Great Eastern	Apl.-Oct.	9	250
New City of Bombay	Mar.-Sep.	35	1,100
Phœnix	Jan.-July.	7½	165
Presidency	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	390
Ripon	do.	Nil.	100
Sassoon Cotton	April	Yr. 50	820
Sassoon Silk	do.	Yr. 35	4,200
Sholapore	June-Dec.	250	4,900
S. Mahratta	Nov.	..	40
Standard Mills	May-Nov	45	1,382/8
Sun	Oct.	..	132½
Surat Rice Mill	May	15	270
Swan	New O	12½	295
Swadeshi	May-Oct.	50	1,725
Textile	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,460
Union Mill	..	Nil.	200
Vishnu Cotton (C. P.)	..	Nil.	455
Western India	Sept.	45	660
Mysore Spinning	..	..	600
	..	..	240

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway	Feb.-July	6½	670
Amritsar Patty	Mar.-Aug	60/0	137·
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75	Jan.-July	4	97
„ hond Baramati Rs. 50		4 o/o	101
Guserat Rlys. Rs. 100		4	122
Sind Light Rys. Ld.—	June-Dec	7	141
Tapti valley Railway Co.	Apl.-Aug	7½	59 2½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	Feb.-Aug	5½ o/o	132½

Press Companies.

		Last year Div. R.	Rs.
Akbar	May	300	4,800
Albert Kurrachee	Nov.	45	500
Breul's Cawnpore	Apl.	6⅔	120
The Bellary Press	Dec.	15	200
Broach City	Oct.	14	130
Fort	Nov.	5	190
Godavery Valley	..	6	95
Harvey and Sabh'pty	July	40	725
Hindustan P. & M.	..	15	125
Hingolee	Sept.	5	80
Indian Cotton	Oct.	8½	143½
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	..	7⅞	132½
Khangaum	Sept.	30	305
Mahmudpura Ctn.	..	7½	100
Mahuva	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Manufg	Aug	12½	235
New East Indian	Sept.	78	910
New Mofussli Co.	Nov.	50	875
New Berar	Oct.	35	560
New Prince of Wales	do.	45	750
Sind	Nov.	30	2500
Surat City	Oct.	20	235
Valkart, U. P. Ld.	Sept.	40	690
Vardwan G. P.	..	12	125

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last year Div.	
Alcock Ashdown Co.	Oct.-May	10	170
All India U. I. Co., Ld. Rs. 25	August	Nil.	11
Bamankua	..	Nil.	4
Back Bay Bath	June	6	35
Badham Pile	..	7	99
Baroda Tram Co.	Jan.-Aug	..	35 CD
Bo. Burma T. Corpr.	..	15	627-8
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., Ld. (P. / O.	Feb.-Aug	..	173
Bombay Ice Manufg.	H. yearly	3	203
Bombay Flour Mill	Mar.-Oct.	Rs. 2	23
Bo. Land and Building	..	40	960
Bombay Steam (O.	Mar.-Sep.	30	400
Navigation Co. (P.	Sep.-Oct.	5	240
Central I. M. Co., Ld.	April	6⅔	275
City of Bombay Building Co.	Dec.-June	20⅔	29½
Delhi Flour	Sep.	30H.yr.	450
Empire of I. L. Rs. 50.	..	8	120
Indian Mcntle. In. Co. Ltd., Rs. 20,	Dec.	30	300
Indian Company (O. Old	100	1½	20
Indian Company (O. New	25	..	100
Indian Company (O. Issue	25	..	25
Indian Company (P	100	..	..
John Roberts & Co.	Oct.-July	7 ⅔	101
Jost's Fans Supply Co. Rs. 50.	July.	13	200
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175.	do.	10 ⅔	50
Karrachee Landing Rs. 75.	..	12½	180
Marks & Co,	July	..	107½
Marsland Price Co. O.	..	8	101
Marsland Price Co. P.	..	..	100 nom
Napier Hotel Co.	..	Nil.	71
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50.	..	7 ⅔	25
Phillips & Co.	May	20 ⅔	360
Port Canning Co.	July	Rs. 3½	35
Shivrajpur Synd. etc.	Sep.	40	825
Shivrajpur Debs.	..	10 ⅔	20¼
Sidar Car'bic G's. Co.	..	8 ⅔	500
Soundy & Co.	..	..	95
Tata Iron Steel Co. (O.	Mar.-Aug	..	40 nom
Tata Iron Steel Co. (D.	..	Nil.	98/4
Tata Iron Steel Co. (P.	Jan &	..	220
Tata Hydro Electric O 600	July	..	175
Tata Hydro Electric P 600	..	4 ⅔	937½
Thacker & Co.	..	..	725
Telephone Co.	May.	20 ⅔	212
Treacher & Co.	July.	Rs. 2½	62XD
		Rs. 15	505

—Buyer S—Seller Nom.—Nominal price
CD—Cum-dividend XD—Ex-dividend.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL NOTES.

THE BANK RATE.

THE PIECE GOODS MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 6.

There has been an easier tone in the local money market during the last few days, and the reduction in the bank rate from 6 to 5 per cent. which took place at yesterdays' meeting of the Bank of Bengal, was, to all intents and purposes, a foregone conclusion. The former rate has been in existence since April 17, and the change which has now been effected accentuates the existing differences in the monetary positions of the three most important trading centres—Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

Bengal has been favoured by three days of heavy rain, and by three weeks of intermittent showers. Some authorities declare that the monsoon has arrived; others insist, with equal assurance, that recent drenching downpours were caused by "a slight depression in the Bay." Whichever version is correct, however, it is pleasant to reflect up

FINANCE AND COMMERCE AT HOME.

THE CHINESE LOAN.

UNSATISFACTORY FEATURES.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, May 23.

Those responsible for the Chinese Government loan are to be congratulated. The issue, was artistically engineered. There was not too much flourish of trumpets, the bait offered was substantial, a preliminary premium was quoted two or three days before the actual issue, while leading journals, one and all, pointed to this fact and announced that the flotation was "bound to be a success". As a result queues of anxious investors recalled the old days when there really used to be a struggle for new investments of an attractive nature. As you probably know on your side the issue was of £25,000,000 sterling, and of the amount not taken up by the issuing banks, £7,416,,680 sterling, and of the in London and fully subscribed. The balance was offered in France, Germany Russia and Belgium. The interest offered was 5 per cent. the issue price was at 10 per cent. discount, and by the terms of the subscription a small bonus of about 15 per cent. was secured by original applicants. And so, on the face of it, the investment was an attractive one.

CHINA LOAN.

So much for the cheerful side of the picture and I can only hope that those who hold the security will have good fortune and the future history of the loan will prove a good investment in every way. In the meanwhile I must refer readers to my remarks last week as to the very unsatisfactory conditions under which the issue was authorised by China. It is also well to point out that the five issuing banks found it necessary to confer more than once on the eve of the issue. This fact has not been mentioned by our press. Could politics be divorced from finance, or finance be made independent of politics, one might leave the subject here. But in this case the two are anxiety of the Foreign Office to see as much English Capital as possible in China is natural, it must be confessed that from a pure business point of view, there are unsatisfactory features about this Chinese deal. The matter is important, as China has anticipated the bulk of the money and is likely to be asking for more before long. As I write, cables arrive describing the disputes between Yuan-Shih-Kai and the Parliamentarians on this very question. His duty to British investors, and his co-operation with the other four Powers may put Sir Edward Grey in a very difficult position in dealing with Chinese politics, a position scarcely consistent with the proverbial British attitude towards liberty.

Since the issue of the Chinese loan the price of silver has slipped away steadily and, as I write, the quotation being 27 5/8ths d. per ounce as compared with 28¼d. per ounce last week. There is very little to report on this side, matters having been very quiet in this as in all other departments of the City during the week.

STAGNANT MARKETS.

The delay in the signing of peace in the near East and the not too amiable attitude of some of the Allies one to another has not been calculated to loosen purse-strings on the Continent, while what money is available has been largely swallowed up by the flood of new issues, more especially the Chinese loan. China is not the only borrower who has come to realise that the temptation must be made great by those who would attract the modern lender. Brazil, whose impending loan is a subject of conversation, will probably ask for money on an eight per cent. basis. Apart from anything else, the power of money is greater now than was the case in the old days of Government borrowings, and investors are not likely to remain content with the returns that satisfied old fashioned folk. Under all these circumstances it is not surprising that there has been little money available for Stock Exchange purposes, and markets have been in many cases stagnant. The slight revival in Home Rails to which I have referred during the last two or three weeks has not lasted, the market having been extremely quiet for some days. Better informed members are aware of the fact that all is not so rosy as appears on the surface and that the distant rumble of labour trouble can be heard by those who have the intelligence to note signs of the times. The men have grievances that have been quietly growing during the last ten years, and actual wages have not increased to the extent the Board of Trade returns would lead one to believe. Improved methods of locomotion have reduced the necessary number of servants to manage a train, while the system of "tipping" has largely gone out of fashion. The forwarding of luggage in advance has grown considerable during recent years and made a serious difference to the porters. These are but one or two of the features of a complicated question. However, there is no question that the leading lines will show very fine results for the current half year. The market generally is not inclined to agree with the view I mentioned last week, that directors would conserve most of their surplus earnings for the current half year, members being inclined to the belief that they will be used to swell dividends. Great Central Preferred which stands at 37 is the favourite for a "lock up" in the market at the moment.

Yankee Railways have been a stagnant market in London, the reason being the absence of dealing or movement on the other side. Across the Atlantic they blame us for the idleness of their market. A correspondent in Wall Street tells me that a competent authority over there states that their bankers and investors, no less than those in England and on the Continent, have their funds so completely tied up in fixed commitments so that little is available for bargains in the markets and bourses of the world. The importance of this is too easily overlooked by those seeking for the cause of quiet Stock Exchange business, and lightly anticipating a strong revival, if not a "boom", when matters calm down in the near East. To use an Americanism, "Spectacular" returns are obtainable on what used to be two and a half to three and a half investments. As regards individual movements and dealings in the American section there has been practically nothing to report. So far as Canadian Rails are concerned my readers must not be affected by the forced sales from the Continent of Canadian Pacifics. While some effect has been made on the price, all these parcels have been absorbed with wonderful readiness, and news from Canada is of a most encouraging description. Other sections of the Stock Exchange have been absolutely idle.

AUSTRIAN BUOYANCY.

Curiously enough the most marked change to cheerfulness in all the bornes of Europe has been in Vienna. The fact of the matter is, Austro-Hungary is very proud of the firm part she has played in company with Italy over the Albanian question. All along the line Austrian and Hungarian stocks have risen to a remarkable extent, a fact that makes one wonder whether there can be truth in the stories of the vast fortune realised by the King of Montenegro by speculation in this quarter. As I have stated in previous letters, Austria expects a roaring trade with the Balkan States, to taking her full share in supplying the needs for railway road construction, the building of new cities and the development of a country fertile and exquisitely situated. But Vienna is too impetuous. Much time must elapse before even the preliminaries of this commercial energy can set in. The optimism of most commercial and financial circles is extraordinary and we have had no greater example than the eagerness throughout Europe to believe that peace would have been signed immediately after a formal cessation of hostilities. The one trouble to Austrian enterprise is and will be German competition. As I write I receive news of the cutting down of prices for iron and steel in Austria in deference to the lower quotations by their powerful rival.

The Vienna correspondent of the "Times" quoting from an article from a local paper refers to the recent attitude of the public to the Stock Exchange and how illogical was the light-hearted storming of the Bourse, in face of textile houses over-burdened with unsold stock and the effect on other industries of a crisis in cotton and other textiles. The insolvency statistics of the Vienna Creditors' Association, 90 per cent. of whose creditors belonged to the textile industry, show 2,557 bankruptcies during the period from October to February last, as compared with 1,148 in the corresponding months of 1911-12.

NEW ISSUES IN APRIL.

New issues representing a nominal Capital of £15,047,492 have been registered at Somerset House during April. The most imposing on the list is Courtaulds Ltd., with a Capital of two and a half million while the Corodova Land Company has a Capital of £1,200,000. There is the New Schiebaieff Petroleum Company with a Capital of £1,160,000 while several of the registrations are nominally capitalised at half a million.

As India well knows, last year was an exceptional period of prosperity in the Lancashire cotton industry. The report of the Fine Cotton Spinners' and Doublers Association is remarkable reading. Excellent as profits are, they would have been even better had the Egyptian crop and prices been more favourable. About eighteen months ago the Directors purchased a large estate of cotton growing land in the Mississippi Delta, thus securing a supply independent of the usual market sources. Apart from the Egyptian drawback there were other causes of extra working costs during the year, which make an increase of £90,836 in the profits especially satisfactory. Three years ago the net profit of the Fine Cotton Spinners was £391,845, for the past year it amounts to £478,802. Three years ago £196,801 was carried forward, while £255,477 have been brought into the current account. The Capital of the company now amounts to £8,000,000, represented by £2,750,000 in debentures, £3,000,000 in preference and £2,250,000 in Ordinary shares. For the last seven years a uniform dividend of 8 per cent. has been paid, added to which, in March 1908, there was a bonus of 4 per cent. and for 1907 a two per cent. bonus. In the meantime a reserve fund of £1,475,459 has been built up. It is now proposed to withdraw £450,000 from the Reserve and distribute this among ordinary shareholders in the form of an issue at par of 5 per cent. Cumulative Preferred Ordinary shares.

AMERICAN COPPER STOCKS.

My New York correspondent persists in recommending copper stocks, especially Amalgamateds. In view of the statistics I gave a short while back this is interesting. For several months the production of copper in the States has been limited, the big mines showing a smaller production than was the case during the corresponding period of last year: but on the other hand, although trade in the States does not come up to expectations, it is liely to improve and in England the excellent trade shows no signs of falling off. In fact, the prospect of increasing demands for copper all round are distinctly marked and there is every incentive to the big Companies to increase their output. It is not necessary to probe far beneath the surface to understand why tariff uncertainties in the States and political disappointments in Europe have failed to check the demand for the metal. As regards the United States 60,470 tons of the metal was produced and imported during April as compared with 64,054 in January, the home consumption had at the same time, risen from 29,111 tons to 34,892 tons. Export deliveries showed even greater increase, 38,346 tons comparing with 26,957 tons of January. These figures mean the reduction in the visible supply of the United States from 55,000 tons in January to 33,723 tons in April. As regards Europe Messrs. Merton & Co.'s figures show a grand aggregate at time of writing of 44,301 tons, a decline from 47,624 at the end of March.

SCOTT'S BIRTHDAY DINNER.

A number of slides illustrating the life of the party at the base station were displayed on the screen, one of them being a photograph of Captain Scott's birthday dinner party in "One Ton Hut."

From this Commander Evans passed to an account of the Southern Expedition. Captain Scott's plans, he said, worked easily and well.

"We were all so happy and full of life," he said, "on the march over the Great Ice Barrier, that we would often wrestle and skylark at the end of the day."

Commander Evans gave a touching account of the separation of the two parties—one remaining at the base and the other going towards the South Pole—"little suspecting," he said, "the tragic nature of the parting. We halted, shook hands all round, and said 'Good-bye.'

"We gave three huge cheers for the southern party as they stepped off, and then turned our sledge and commenced our homeward march of nearly 800 miles. We frequently looked back until we saw the last of Captain Scott and his four companions, a tiny black speck on the horizon, and little did we think that we were the last to see them alive; that our cheers were the last appreciation they would ever know."

Mentioning that the party of five, Scott, Wilson, Oates, Bowers, and Seaman Evans, reached the Pole on January 17, 1912, Commander Evans referred to the condition of the seaman.

"It was causing anxiety," he said "and naturally worried Captain Scott and his comrades."

"But," he went on, "however great their anxieties, they looked after Evans most carefully, and hoped to pull him through."

"Seaman Evans," he said, "had sustained a serious concussion through falling and hitting his head, and then the party were greatly hampered."

"Captain Scott had the highest opinion of this British seaman," said the speaker, "and to him the expedition owed the splendid fitting of its travelling equipment, every detail of which came under his charge.

The references to the heroic sacrifice of Captain Oates produced a long outburst of cheering from the huge audience, which was renewed when Commander Evans threw a photograph of that gallant soldier on the screen and remarked. "He always lived as he died—a magnificent man."

To all the members of the expedition Commander Evans paid generous compliments, and speaking in particular of the five who laid down their lives on the return journey from the Pole, he said:—

"Thanks to Atkinson and the search party, we have all the records of these brave men, and so the surviving members of the expedition can rwok on them, and, for Scott's and Wilson's sakes particularly, let us hope justice will be done to those same records." (Cheers.)

Lord Curzon, in his introductory remarks, said the recollection of Scott and his companions tinged the proceedings with inevitable sadness. But they should not forget that, even before Scott laid down his life, the work for which he sacrificed himself was done.

The men who were present that night had accomplished that which entitled them to the gratitude of their countrymen and the admiration of the world. (Cheers.)

TREE AS SNEEZE-PRODUCER.

There is a tendency to-day to find evil qualities in everything that we eat or drink, in the clothes we wear and the air we breathe, says a contemporary. From wines and meats to hats and boots, in everything there lurks a peril to our well-being. The chaste salute was denounced as a germ purveyor long ago, the handshake is already under suspicion, and a fashionable doctor has lately condemned finger-bowls. And now the London plane tree is a cough and sneeze producer.

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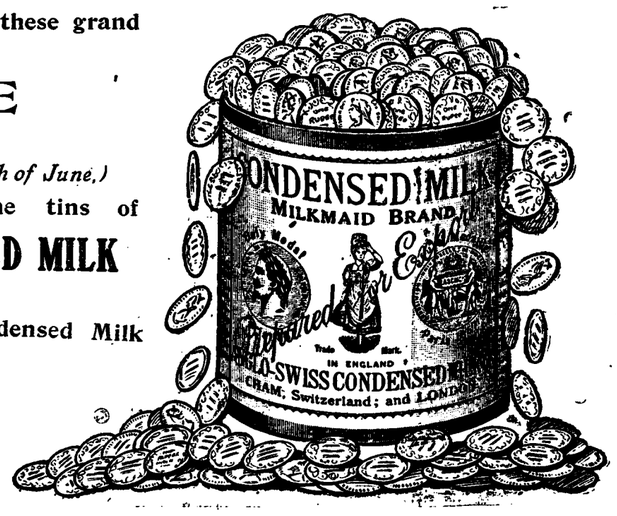

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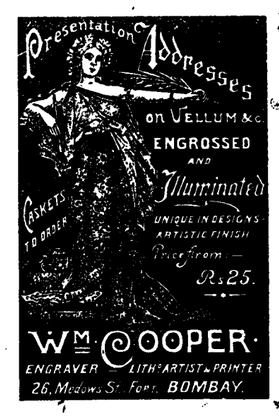

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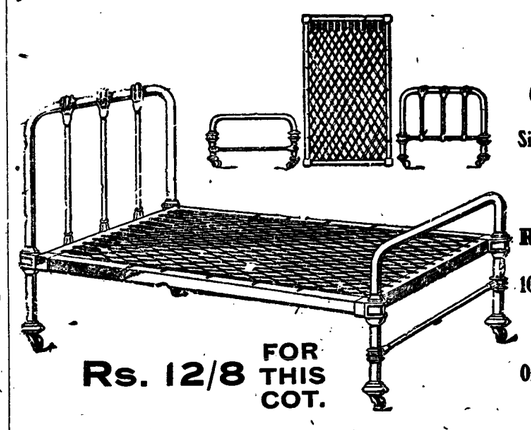

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SPORTING NEWS

POLO.

ENGLAND V. AMERICA.

AMERICANS BEATEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7.

The teams lined up in the following order:—

Englishmen—Cheape, Freake, Edwards and Lockett.

Americans—Phipps, the two Waterburys and the English reserve, Lord Wodehouse.

At the end of the third period Larry Waterbury withdrew in favour of Agassiz. The Englishmen lost ½ goal for crossing, while the Americans were penalised ¾ for foul and safety play. Captain Ritson was unable to play owing to indisposition, but he was a spectator. The play of the two Waterburys was favourably commented upon and to their activity is credited the absence of any score by the Englishmen in the first three periods. It is the first time the visitors have so failed since their arrival. In the fourth period honours were still even when Captain Edwards scored. Thereupon "Monte" Waterbury carried the ball down the field and scored a spectacular goal. Captain Lockett put in some most effective mallet work in the fifth period and after riding off Wodehouse and Agassiz he made one of the best goals of the game. In the next two chukkers Freake scored twice in brilliant fashion. The game was of seven periods only.

STRONGEST AMERICAN TEAM DEFEATED.

NEW YORK, June 7.

The English polo team yesterday defeated at Piping Rock the strongest American team they have yet encountered, by 3½ goals to ½.

CAPTAIN RITSON'S ILLNESS.

POISONED BY EATING SHELL FISH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7.

A message from New York to the "Daily Mail" states that Captain Ritson, the skipper of the English Polo Team, was poisoned as a result of eating shell fish at a banquet on Wednesday last and became severely ill. After treatment by two doctors, however, he is now fully recovered.

AMERICAN CAPTAIN BREAKS HIS COLLAR-BONE.

LONDON, June 7.

Mr. Foxhall-Keene, captain of the American Polo Cup team, broke his collar-bone in a practice match this afternoon, and will not be able to play in the international matches.

MR. FOXHALL-KEENE INJURED.

LONDON, June 8.

Mr. Foxhall-Keene was endeavouring to take the ball from an opposing player when the pony slipped and fell, rolling over its rider.

A ROUGH GROUND.

RESULT NO INDEX OF GAME.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, June 8.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables: The "Times" special correspondent with the British team at Piping Rock is of opinion that the practice ground is so rough and has played so badly that it is impossible to draw any conclusion from the play. Nevertheless, he concluded his message with the statement, "if the ground had been a match ground the score against Meadowbrook might easily have been twelve to two, in place of four to one. The Englishmen had to hit from their backline four times in the course of the match, the game throughout being in the American territory, while the British forwards had nine unsuccessful shots. The critic repeats his previously expressed view that no team, not including Waterburys will be really representative of America."

THE DERBY INCIDENT.

DAVISON'S CONDITION MOST CRITICAL.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, June 6.

The suffragette Davision has undergone an operation. Her condition is most critical.

DETAILS OF DAVISON'S EXPLOIT.

In making her attack on Aumer in the Derby the suffragette Davison ducked under the rails close to Tattenham Corner. She dashed out before Aumer, Agadir and Bachelor's Wedding, who were bringing up the rear. Earl, riding Agadir, just managed to avoid Davison. Aumer sent her flying head over heels. It is considered that the incident did not affect the race.

CRAGANOUR SOLD TO ARGENTINA

THE OWNER'S CONDITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7.

Mr. Bower Ismay has sold Craganour to the Argentine Government on condition that the horse never races again.

LONDON, June 8.

Craganour was sold for £30,000.

THE OAKS ACCIDENT.

CRISP'S INJURIES SLIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 6.

Crisp's injuries from his accident in the Oaks are very slight.

LADIES' GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

FINAL WON BY MISS DODD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 6.

In the final of the Ladies' Golf Championship, at St. Annes, Miss Dodd beat Miss Chubb by eight up and six.

COUNTY CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7.

Somerset beat Derbyshire at Taunton by 91 runs.

Worcester beat Gloucestershire at Worcester by an innings and 136 runs.

Kent defeated Lancashire at Maachester by ten wickets.

Yorkshire gained a first innings victory over Notts at Nottingham.

Sussex beat Leicestershire at Leicester by an innings and 59 runs.

Cambridge drew with Hampshire.

INTERNATIONAL TENNIS.

DAVIS CUP CONTEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7.

In the matches between American and Australasia in the Davis Cup Competition preliminary round McLoughlin (America) defeated Rice 6-1, 6-3, 6-3. Williams (America) beat Doust 6-4, 6-4, 1-6, 7-5.

NEW YORK, June 8.

In the preliminary rounds of the Davis Cup competition between Australasia and America, Australasia won the doubles by 2—6, 6—2, 5—7, 6—2, 9—7.

GOLF NOTES.

The local course has been practically deserted this last week. The heat has been so trying in Bombay that even the most enthusiastic golfer has found it a strenuous matter to crawl round the nine holes. Rain has however fallen now and golf will soon be one of the most popular pastimes again as the course in the monsoon is always good and the greens improve in a wonderful manner even after the past few days' rain.

There were a lot of surprises in store for those who had undertaken the task of anticipating the results of the "Sphere and Tatler" £350 Foursome Tournament, which took place at Deal, as on the morning of the first day the champion E. Ray and three ex-champions James Braid, A. Herd, and I. White with their respective partners went out in the first round. Perhaps the greatest surprise was the defeat of Braid and Gaudin who were favourites for the Competition by Wiesur and Gadd, two young players who distinguished themselves in the £400 Tournament at Sunnydale last autumn. Gadd drove against Braid and with the exception of the hole, outdistanced the ex-champion from the tee, while Wilson repeatedly made brilliant strokes. Two very interesting matches were witnessed in the semi-final round. Varden and Williamson playing splendid golf, proved successful against Duncan (who won last year) and J. H. Taylor by 3 and 2. While Josh Taylor and James had a very hard tussle with Wilson and Radd who took them to the 19th green.

The final, which was played over 36 holes, proved to be a fairly easy win for Vardon and Williamson, as neither Josh Taylor or James played up to the form they had been showing in the earlier rounds. Vardon and Williamson stood 5 up at the end of the first 18 holes and always held the upper hand, Taylor and James only securing one hole in the morning round. They did not win another hole until the third on the afternoon where James judged a blind approach beautifully and laid a mashie shot of 60 yards about fifteen inches from the pin. Vardon and Williamson stood "dormy" eight and eventually won by 7 and 5, Vardon holing out a shot of thirty yards for a three gave his side the victory.

Writing in "Golf Illustrated" on the prospects of the Amateur Championship, Mr. Hilton remarks: "Of the American invasion I candidly do not think that we need have much fear this year, as although Messrs. Schmid and Webber are sound players they are just a little behind the best of the players across the water." Mr. Hilton, who eventually won the Amateur Championship, must have considerably altered his opinion of the American representatives after he had played Mr. Schmid, in the semi-final round, as that player gave him an excellent match and took him to the nineteenth green before he owned defeat.

An exciting finish was witnessed in the final round of the singles tournament for the Summer Cup at St. George's, Sandwich, when the Hon. Michael Scott, plus 4, met Mr. H. W. Forster, plus 1, the captain-elect of the Royal and Ancient Club. After a very tight match Mr. Forester, who was in receipt of two strokes, won by a point on the home green.

It is stated that the Kaiser, Prince Henry of Prussia and the German Government are interesting themselves in the endeavours of the Berlin Golf Club to secure an adequate golf course for the Olympic Golf Championship which the German Olympic Games Committee have decided to hold in connection with the Olympic Games in 1916. It is, however, the opinion of most people that to include golf in the schedule of Olympic events is a mistake and does not prove a success. It will at any rate give an immense stimulus to the Royal and Ancient game in the Fatherland.

The Bar Golfing Society's Singles tournament took place at Rye. In the semi-final round L. S. Davies (7) beat A. H. F. Pretty (12) and D. M. Smith (plus 1) beat C. E. Brisley (9). In the final D. M. Smith beat L. S. Davies after an exceptionally hard fight by 2 up.

At the last hole at Rye there is a big bunker and Davies put his tee shot into it. He played nine strokes in his endeavour to extricate the ball and then picked up.

Mr. Smith, who also won in 1910, receives the Gold medal and Mr. Davies the Silver Medal while the other semi-finalists each get Bronze medals.

The Ladies Championship which takes place at St. Anne's has attracted 127 entries, nine more than at Turnberry last year. Miss Gladys Ravenscroft will defend her title and Miss Temple, last year's runner-up, will also be appearing. Miss Bertha Thompson, who won in 1905, but did not enter last year, is also reappearing whilst other notworthy entrants include Miss Cecil Lutch, who has been playing exceedingly well lately, Miss M. Harrison, Miss H. B. Mathes, Miss Peggy Leitch, Miss F. Treacher who meets Miss Cecil Lutch in the first round, Mrs. F. W. Brown, Miss Barry. Miss Edith Leitch, Miss Neill Fraser, Miss Martin Smith, Miss Tagrate and Miss Lily Moore.

TENNIS AT SIMLA.

SEMI-FINALS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 7.

The semi-finals in the Mixed Doubles were played off to-day. The first match was between Mr. S. Gracey and Chesney, and Bibi Amrit Kaur and Maharaj Singh. The latter couple had no difficulty in disposing of their opponents. Both Messrs. Chesney and Gracey played well, but they were up against two steady players, both of whom lob and play well.

In the result, Bibi Amrit Kaur and Maharaj Singh won by 6-3, 6-4. There is no doubt that this combination will annex the Cup again this year.

In the second match, Captain and Mrs. Turner met Mr. Thorpe and Miss Galloway. The Turners won the first set, 6-1. Thorpe and his partner the next. In the third set, the latter couple were leading 4-1, but ultimately lost at 6-4.

MEN'S DOUBLES.

FINAL.

The only other match played this evening was the final between Coates and Gray, and Green and Vandespear. As usual the latter couple started off playing a very nervous game and lost. They warmed up in the second set which was perhaps the best set in the match and won 7-5. Coates and Gray then responded with 6-4 but Vandespear and Green were not to be beaten and took the following set and won, 6-2. Excitement now ran high The first game was won by Coates who took the service. The following fell to Vandespear. Coates and Gray then won 4 games in succession and 5-1 was called. It was evident that Vandespear and Gray had got the nerves again and though they managed to win the next game they lost the following and the match at 6-2. Coates and Gray have thus won the cup for the second time.

Bert Vandespear and Green though beaten are to be congratulated on the fight they put up. On Monday we shall have the final in the Fixed Doubles and the final in the Hardinge Cup presented by His Excellency for the Y. M. C. A. Tournament.

RESULTS:

Bibi Amrit Kaur and Maharaj Singh beat Mrs. Gracey and Chesney, 6-3, 6-4.

Capt. and Mrs. Turner beat Miss Galloway and Thorpe, 6-2, 1-9, 6-4.

Grey and Coates beat Vandespear and Green, 6-2, 4-7, 6-4, 2-6, 6-3.

SIMLA RACES.

FINAL MEETING.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, June 7.

The race meeting has been brought to a very successful conclusion to-day with interesting racing. There was full attendance and the weather kept clear and cool. His Excellency Lord Hardinge was not present, but Lady Hardinge was present for four events after which Her Excellency presented the various cups to the winners. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab was also present to see his cup run for.

The Viceroy's band supplied the music. Most of the favourites proved broken reeds, while two ponies at least caused surprise by their form of previous days. There were two falls on the course to-day but no one was seriously hurt.

The Totalisator dividends were very satisfactory to-day, going to prove that the favourites believed the confidence placed in them.

The management is entitled to every credit for the results of the meeting considering they had so few horses up here.

THE PUNJAB CUP—Fourteen hundred yards.

Captain J. Lee's RINGETTE, (7st 3lbs), Jaffer 1
Captain J. Lee's SON OF A GUN (11st 12lbs), Capt. Holmes 2
Capt. C. Chesney's DALMENY, (10st 5lbs), Capt. Furnell 3

ALSO RAN:—Bindy (9st 12lbs), (carried 10st 2lbs) fell.

BETTING:—Evens on Son of a Gun, two against Ringette, three Dalmeny, six Bindy.

THE RACE:—Bindy let from Dalmeny and Ringette, but came down at the four furlongs post when Ringette took the lead and, despite Son of a Gun's challenge, won by two lengths, one length between second and third.

Time—1min. 35secs.

The totalisator paid nine rupees on each three rupees ticket.

GARRARD CUP—five furlongs.

Sirdar Jewan Singh's VIGOROUS, (9st 10lbs), Alladea 1
H. H. Kour Sahib of Patiala's FORTUNIO, (11st 7lbs), Capt. White 2
Mr. S. Iembinson's BLUCHER, (10st 8lbs), Trahan 3

ALSO RAN:—Fortunate Lady (10st 7lbs), Winkey (8st 3lbs), (carried 9st 2lbs).

BETTIN:—Five to four on Fortunate Lady, three against Fortunio, four Blucher, fives Vigorous L. and Winkey.

THE RACE:—Fortunio at one assumed the lead from Fortunate Lady till at two furlongs Vigorous L. overhauled the leaders in turn and keeping the lead for the rest of the way won by half length, one and a half length between second and third.

Time—1min. 8 3-5secs.

The totalisator paid twenty-three rupees.

Fortunio fell after passing the post.

SCHAIGER CUP—Fourteen hundred yards.

Major Bernard's MONTY, (9st 10lbs), Trahan 1
Sirdar Jewan Singh's MEAZER (11st 8lbs), Capt. White 2
Capt. J. Lee's VETO (9st 9lbs), Capt. Holmes 3

ALSO RAN:—Hyder Beg, (11st 5lbs).

BETTING:—Twos against each Hyder Beg and Veto, five to two on Meazer, three Monty.

THE RACE:—Monty quickly assumed the lead followed by Meazer and Hyder Beg and after the first circuit Veto displaced Hyder Beg, but Monty kept his lead to the end and won by one and a half lengths, the same lengths separating second and third.

Time—1min. 34secs.

The totalisator paid Rs. 10.

TRADES CUP—Five furlongs.

Lalla Raghubor Persad's MESS ALLIANCE, (11st 12lbs), McNeilage 1
Sirdar Jewan Singh's ROSE DOR, (7st 7lbs), Allader 2
Thakore Sripal Singh's JOINT, (11st 3lbs), Crowden 3
Sirdar Jewan Singh's HOPSCOTCH, (10st 6lbs), Capt. Holmes 4

BETTING:—Six to four on Mess Alliance, three against Birthday, fours The Point, Hopscotch, Rose Dor and sixes others.

THE RACE:—Rose Dor attended by by The Point made the running till half way when Mess Alliance caught up to them and coming round home turn led to the front and won by two lengths, three-quarter length between second and third.

Time—1min. 7secs.

The totalisastor paid Rs. 7.

ARAB HANDICAP—Five furlongs.

Sirdar Jewan Singh's PADSHAH, (9st 12lbs), Capt. Turnell 1
Thakore Sripal Singh's ASFUNDER, (11st), Capt. Holmes 2
Mr. Rosco's ASKER, (10st), Trahan 3

BETTING:—Evens on Asfunder, five to four against Padshah, twos Asker.

THE RACE:—Asfunder and Asker led out together and kept in front together till half way when Asker tired away, and soon after Padshah went up challenging Asfunder. There was a fine race home, Padshah winning by a head, two lengths between second and third.

Time—1min. 10 3-5secs.

The totalizator paid Rs. 7.

CONSOLATION HANDICAP—Four and half furlongs.

H. H. Kour Sahib's CONQUER, (8st 8lbs), Longstaff 1
Capt. J. Lee's WINKY, (7st 4lbs), Crowden 2
Sirdar Jewan Singh's RUST, (12st 7lbs), Capt. Turnell 3

BETTING:—Five to two on Rust, threes against all others.

THE RACE:—Conquer rushed away followed in order by Winky and Rust, and they preserved these positions all through, Conquer winning by two and a half lengths, four lengths between second and third.

Time—1min. 3 3-5secs.

The totalizator paid Rs. 72.

CRICKET.

G. I. P. vs. R. I. M.

Putting a very good team into the field, the G. I. P. Athletic Club were too much for the R. I. M. to the tune of an innings and nine runs on the Oval on Saturday. Several representatives of the various communities in the Quadrangular contest turned out for the Railway, who took first knock and declared with only three wickets down for a substantial total of 163. Vithal made a fair start, but three wickets went down comparatively cheaply. Shivram and Parekh then came together, got set and never looked like getting out. Both passing the half century, the innings was closed. With 2 for 40, Collins was the most successful of six bowlers tried.

A very poor start was made by the R.I.M., Smith and Collins stopping the rot with some lively cricket till the former was caught off a ball that kicked. Collins was the last man out. Withers being the only other to make any sort of a stand.

Scores:—

G. I. P.

Vithal, c and b Collins	19
George, c Maundrell, b Smith	5
Shivram, not out	73
Alcock, c Sharvell, b Collins	1
Parekh, not out	57
Rest did not bat.	
Extras	8
Total	163

R. I. M.

First Innings.

Nicoll, c Parekh, b Nagpurwalla	2
Metcalfe, c Alcock, b Shivram	0
Sharvell, c Parek, b Nagpurwalla	2
Osborne Smith, c Lees, b Nagpurwalla.	13
Collins, b Shivram	26
Maundrell, run out	0
Bonny, b Nagpurwalla	0
Wood, c Lees, b Shivram	0
Greenlees, b Nagpurwalla	2
Wale, b Shivram	0
Withers, not out	9
Extras	10
Total	64

Second Innings.

Withers, b Parekh	7
Maundrell, c Laugham, b Parekh	36
O. Smith, c Laugham, b Vithal	10
Sharvell, b Nagpurwalla	19
Collins, b Parekh	3
Nicoll, b Nagpurwalla	3
Metcalfe, c Alcock, b Parekh	2
Bonny, c Nagpurwalla, b Parekh	0
Wale, b Parekh	0
Greenlees, not out	3
Extras	6
Total	90

TELEGRAPH RECREATION CLUB vs. EASTERN TELEGRAPH C. C.

This game was played on the Oval on Saturday when the Telegraph Club won by 60 runs. Scores:—

T. R. C.

Rodrigues, b Murray	6
Francis, b Coutinho	5
L. D'Souza, b Coutinho	1
S. D'Silva, c D'Silva, b Coutinho	1
Moore, c D'Cruz, b Coutinho	12
De Smidt, b D'Cruz	5
Contractor, b Coutinho	0
Talbot, b Coutinho	9
Cabral, b Coutinho	2
Woollen, run out	5
Castell, not out	0
Extras	19
Total	97

E. T. C. C.

M. D'Souza, l.-b.-w. D'Silva	1
G. Fernandes, c Moore, b Woollen	0
D'Cruz, b Woollen	5
D'Silva, b D'Silva	0
Coutinho, b Contractor	12
Bridgeman, b Woollen	0
Biron, b Woollen	4
Bartlett, c Francis, b Woollen	5
Haines, b Contractor	3
F. Fernandez, not out	0
Vaz, c Francis, b Woollen	4
Extras	3
Total	37

The Telegraph Recreation Club in their second attempt put up 86 runs, for 4 wickets, of which D'Silva scored 34, more 10 De Smidt 14 and Castell not out 15.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST vs. GUZRATHI HINDOOS.

On the Marine Lines ground on Saturday, the Bombay Improvement Trust team won by 64 runs. Scores:—

GUJRATHI H. C.

M. B. Damania, b Rana	0
C. M. Ghandi, c Humphrey, b Rana	0
K. L. Dalal, c Hawkins, b Sorabji	13
R. M. Ghandi, l.-b.-w, b Sorabji	0
N. D. Dave, c Burge Rana	0
V. M. Kapadia, c Humphrey, b Sorabji.	2
H. M. Ghandi, b Rana	0
G. M. Bania, b Sorabji	0
N. D. Engineer, b Sorabji	0
R. R. Modi, c Hawkins, b Sorabji	1
A. M. Ghandi, not out	0
Extras	14
Total	32

B. I. Trust C. C.

Prabhanalker, b Dalal	41
R. Sorabji, b Dalal	2
C. H. Chandarana, c Engr. b Kapadia.	15
A. Shroff, c Bania, b Dalal	3
D. D. Bharucha l.-b.-w. b Dalal	5
I. T. Burge, b Gandhi	2
W. H. Humphrey, b Gandhi	2
F. G. B. Hawkins, c Gandhi, b Kapadia.	1
E. B. Bharucha, c Modi, b Gandhi	5
J. B. Wadeker, b Kapadia	9
M. H. Chandarana, not out	1
Extras	10
Total	96

SUCCESS IN LIFE.

is often attributable to good health and making the most of opportunities.

A nervous breakdown has often been the forerunner of disaster, and ill health the barrier to life's prospects.

HUXLEY'S "NER-VIGOR"

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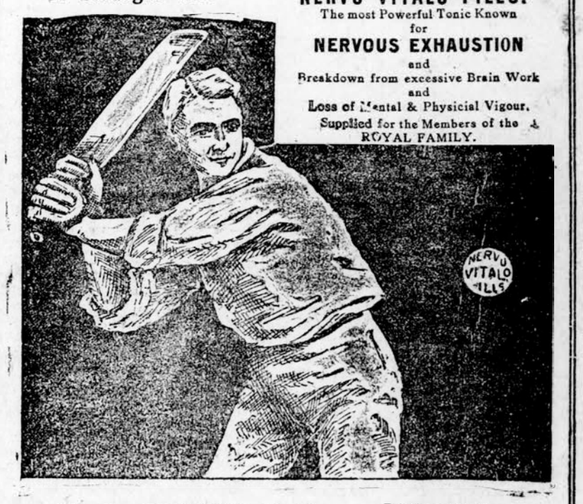

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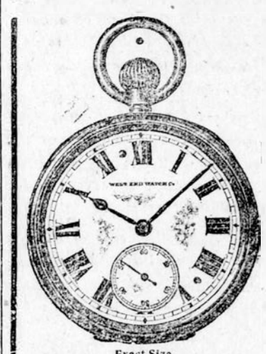

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Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Editor cannot hold himself responsible for the return of rejected communications.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay High Court re-opens after summer vacation, 11-30.
Dancing Festival, Royal Opera House, 6-30 and 9-30.

Wednesday, June 11.

Meeting of Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p.m.
Salle Francaise Lecture by M. Louis Peltier, "Moliere Brought to Life" 6-30 p.m.

Thursday, June 12.

Meeting of the Bombay Corporation, 3-39 p.m.

Daily.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.
Coronation Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

MCHAFFIC.—At Lyndoch Place, Private Nursing Home, Glasgow, the wife of A. D., of a daughter, still-born.
ALDOUS.—On the 3rd May, at Bandikui, the wife of W. T. Aldous, of a son.
TURNBULL.—At Gorakhpur, United Provinces, May 25th, the wife of W. J. Turnbull, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

HENNESSY.—At 5 Lancaster Gate, London, May 21st, Hannah, the widow of the late James Hennessy, of Muthurapur, Maldah.
HODGSON.—At Darjeeling, May 23rd, Helen Mary, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Hodgson, aged 2 months.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
June 9th 1913.

ALLAN OCTAVIAN HUME.

Sir William Wedderburn has placed India under further obligation to him by writing the memoir of Allan Octavian Hume. The Father of the Indian National Congress is fortunate indeed in his biographer, for none is more worthy to tell the life story of Hume as his high-souled confrere in the great work of self-sacrifice and genuine patriotism which has taught India how to respect herself and England how to fulfil a trust. There are scores of memoirs of "great" Anglo-Indian administrators, many of them extremely dull but much advertised books dealing with the careers of pretentious nobodies, who automatically rose up the ladder of promotion and decoration, ending up with a K.C.S.I., and the solatium of a seat on the India Council but few of such historical and human interest as this. Hume was undecorated save for the Companionship of the Bath he earned for services, as heroic as humane at Etawah, during the dark days of the Mutiny. He might have risen to the position of Lieutenant-Governor, but "the sons of Zeruiah were too strong for him, and he was cast out from power." The pitiful disclosure made by Sir W. Wedderburn of the meanness of the Simla clique in casting Hume out of the Imperial Secretariat in 1879 should come as a shock to the public. Sir William comments on the miserable story in weighty words :

The great Indian bureaucracy is now about to give an account of its stewardship before a Royal Commission on the public service. In this national inquisition, the treatment accorded to Mr. Hume should be studied as an object-lesson; and it will be for the official apologists to justify a system of administration which, in his case, forgot past services, disregarded proved competency, and penalised independence.

And yet what an official career it was! What a pioneer of progress he proved to be as a district officer! This portion of Hume's career reveals the type of man he was. No doubt in those days, the system was such as to encourage civilians to get into closer touch with the people; but how few Humes were there even then! Imagine this young civilian, with a record of eight years' service, initiating a system of free elementary schools at Etawah, supported by a voluntary cess contributed by the landed proprietors. First of all he had had to obtain semi-official permission to start these schools. Not that there was no non-official opposition: perhaps there was apathy rather than real, active opposition; but in any event, he overcame this by patient argument and perseverance. The levy of the cess having been agreed to, 32 schools were opened in the more important villages and the movement was gradually extended to the whole of the district. Within a few months, the number of schools grew to 181, with 5,186 scholars. Hume's educational efforts were not confined to the opening of the elementary schools. The need was felt for some institution which should serve as a stepping stone for the scholars from the elementary schools to the Agra College, and accordingly he opened at Etawah a central English and Vernacular school. He devised a scheme of scholarships, and the movement would have gone forward, had not the Mutiny fallen like a thunderbolt on the enthusiastic reformer, paralysing all activity for the time being.

After the restoration of peace and order, Hume returned with renewed zest to his much-loved work. He reported that his system was still in active life in spite of the storm that had passed over the land, and that some of his schools remained open from first to last. But the officials gravely shook their heads, and would not let him proceed any further. Some doubted the wisdom of cultivating the "native" mind: others discovered grave objection to a merely secular education. Hume protested in vain. He vindicated the policy of enlightenment, declaring that assert its supremacy as it may at the bayonet's point, a free and civilised government must look for its stability and permanence to the enlightenment of the people, and their moral and intellectual capacity to appreciate its blessings.

The civilian who could muster courage to say all this on the morrow of the Mutiny had in him the making of a statesman. Anyhow, the fact remains that he was overruled. A Government circular enjoined on this stormy petrel of a district officer that he was not to employ any native agency for the promotion of education nor to persuade the people to send their children to schools or to contribute to their maintenance. It was a cruel blow to Hume. He made a further manly protest. He cited the authority of the Court of Directors themselves who had directed officers "to aid with all the influence of their high position the extension of education." He struck a high passionate note :

"I cannot but found hopes of indulgence on the intense interest that I feel in the subject, and the ceaseless attention that I have paid it. For years past, it has been the dream of my hopes, and although I have achieved little as yet, I cannot as I watch the feeble beginnings avoid recalling in Alpine scenery of happy memories, when I saw the first drops of a joyous stream trickling through the huge avalanche that had so long embayed it, and feeling confident from that augury that day by day and month by month that tiny rill gathering strength and size will work out its resistless way and at last dissipating the whole chilling mass of ignorance, the accumulations of ages, pass on unobstructed to fertilise and enrich an empire. History, alas!, presents us with too many examples of the long obstructed stream hurling aside at last roughly the opposing barriers and sweeping onwards an ungovernable flood, heaping up desolation whither it should have scattered flowers. Let it be ours to smooth and not impede its path, ours not by cold explanations of policy but by enlisting the sympathies and affections of the people in the cause, to watch and direct its progress, and turn it, under God's blessing to good, and good alone."

But it was totally unavailing. Hume lived long enough to see the movement derive a fresh impetus in 1910. One can easily imagine the veteran deriving grim satisfaction from the official declaration of the successors of those who a half century earlier condemned his pioneer work to instant death. Even the failure of the effort of 1910 could not have daunted his eager spirit. Hume's historic place in the evolution of Indian policy, as Lord Morley said in 1907, derives additional illustration from his pioneer work in education.

THE TALUKDARI BILL.

The Talukdari Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, together with their Report, is published. The amendments cannot be said to go far enough. One of the most contentious features of the Bill, as originally introduced, was the ousting of the jurisdiction of the civil courts and the empowering of the Talukdari Settlement Officer to decide points of law. The Select Committee has modified this somewhat. The bar to the jurisdiction of the civil courts is preserved intact but a new procedure is set up. Instead of the executive deciding from first to last on Talukdari disputes, the agency of a special tribunal is to be called into requisition to decide matters in the first instance. From a decision of this tribunal, there is to be only one appeal, and that is to the Government. The majority of the Select Committee are confident that the tribunal will not only command the confidence of the Talukdars, but cheapen litigation and secure for the Talukdars an adequate measure of justice. This opinion seems hardly justified. The president of the tribunal will be a member of the Imperial or Provincial Civil Service of not less than ten years' standing, who shall have served as District Judge or Assistant Judge for at least three years, or held judicial office not inferior to that of a sub-judge of the first class. The President is to be assisted by two assessors one of whom may be the Talukdari Settlement Officer, when he is not a party to the suit, or the proceeding arises out of any action taken by him, in which case, a Collector, or Assistant or Deputy Collector may be appointed. The other assessor will be chosen from among the Talukdars. Mr. G. K. Parekh quotes a curious observation made by Mr. Tupper in the Select Committee, to the effect that he could hardly name two persons who would be regarded as qualified to act as an assessor. If that is an accurate statement, the concession is materially reduced in value. But that is a comparatively minor point. The whole question is whether as a judicial tribunal, the proposed Talukdari tribunal will satisfy the public. We are not in any way convinced that there are adequate guarantees that justice will be dispensed of a quality equal to, or in any way comparable with, that dispensed by the civil courts. The Government's only object is to oust the jurisdiction of the civil courts. Having constituted the special tribunal, provision might have been made for appeal to the High Court. That concession would have gone a long way to reassure the public. We are far from realising the principle of the "open court" in this country, when the Government is filled with anxiety to withdraw litigation from the ordinary courts to the Executive. In other respects, too, the Bill as amended cannot satisfy the public.

THE ASIATIC IMMIGRANT.

Viscount Chinda, the Japanese Ambassador to the United States, has made it clear by his statement at the banquet which he attended with Mr. Bryan, that Japan does not intend to be hastily provoked into strong measures by the recent anti-Japanese legislation in California. He denied that it was impossible to settle these differences by the methods of diplomacy. Viscount Chinda, doubtless spoke with the assurance afforded him by the knowledge that Japan, diplomatically, is not a negligible quality and that the United States cannot indefinitely resist the diplomatic pressure which Japan can bring to bear. Unfortunately the Government of India, whose subjects are waging an essentially similiar conflict in the British Dominions, have no such consolation. According to the accepted state of things the Imperial Government is not to interfere directly with legislation in the Dominions adversely affecting the position of Indians, and the Government of India has only accidental and occasional opportunities of retaliation. The progress of the negotiations between Japan and the United States, will be watched, therefore, with keen interest in India, for pitiful as it seems, it has long been evident that the battle of the Asiatic immigrant would be fought, and could only be effectively fought, by the Japanese Government. For the British Empire it is impossible to see the way out. The self-governing Dominions—as Australia, South Africa and British Columbia have shown—are determined if possible to keep out the Asiatic, no matter whether he is a citizen of the British Empire or not. The Colonial Office is powerless to bring any pressure upon the Dominion Governments; so that in this direction at all events a satisfactory solution of what is by far the most obstinate problem confronting the British Empire at the present time seems to be an impossibility. But it may be that what the alleged British sense of justice cannot accomplish, the power of Japan may indirectly bring about.

A SUGGESTED NEW INDIAN MUSEUM.

People in Western India are not enthusiastically interested in the lecture on "Calcutta, the Premier City," delivered in mail week by Mr. Wilmot Corfield before the East Indian Association at Caxton Hall. As a retired member ber of the mercantile community in the former capital of British India, Mr. Corfield naturally let himself go as regards the modern prosperity and the historical interest of the city, and he pleaded for the establishment in London of a Calcutta Historical Society. These are points for Calcutta folk in England; but Mr. Corfield had a proposal to make of a more general kind which is not without interest for people living in other parts of India. This was that steps should be taken for the creation in London of a new Indian Hall and Museum which should absorb the present Indian Museum at South Kensington. Mr. Corfield's idea is that it should be planned on the lines of the Victoria Memorial Hall in Calcutta, and that it should be situated either on the south side of the Thames near Westminister Bridge, or else on the site of the Crystal Palace, which building has been seriously threatened for several years and may shortly be doomed to destruction. The proposal for an Indian Museum on a broader, and especially an historical, plan is of course not new: it was made some three years ago before the same Association by Mr. C. E. D. Black. Mr. Corfield, whose plea is based entirely upon the historical appeal of British India, would like to see a building—which he names, somewhat absurdly in advance, Plassey Hall—for the assemblage of everything relating to India of historic value—statues, portraits, coins, treaties, books, manuscripts, autographs, personal relics, and the rest. He is obviously under the spell of the unlucky Curzon Memorial, and on that account probably may not get quite so much support on this side as he is hoping for. It is to be noted, moreover, as an undesirable part of the scheme that it involves an appeal to the Princes and other wealthy Indians, Mr. Corfield's hope being that most of the money for the erection and maintenance of the hall would be subscribed from those quarters. A minor objection is that there is no good reason for scattering institutions of this kind in different parts of London. The southern suburbs have no imaginable connection with India or the Empire; South Kensington is the museum quarter, by convenience and association, and it would seem to be at once more rational and more businesslike for enthusiasts like Mr. Corfield to devote themselves to the expansion and rehousing of the existing Indian Museum, than to projects of a sentimental kind which have little hope of success.

THE SERVICES COMMISSION IN LONDON.

The Public Services Commission has established itself in London offices at Queen Anne's Gate, where the secretaries have been engaged since the return of the Commissioners from India in preparing for the recording of the English evidence. This will begin on the 3rd June. The evidence taken in England will relate chiefly to the educational and other tests, age limits, and probation of public servants recruited in this country, more particularly those entering for the open competitive examination of the Indian Civil Service. It is probable, says the "Times," that in accordance with its practice in India the sittings of the Commission will be public. The mere fact, however, of the meetings being open will not altogether serve the cause of publicity. Not all the evidence, it may be assumed, will be taken in London, and it is quite certain that the English papers, will not consider it worth while to report the proceedings. An alternative method would be that adopted by the corresponding Royal Commission which is now enquiring into the English Public Service—that is to say, the issue of the evidence in periodical parts. But this plan would be useful mainly, if not entirely, to the Indian press. Even if the evidence were furnished in this convenient form, English editors would almost certainly conclude that the discussion of details concerning the administration of India could without difficulty or loss be omitted from their columns.

DAY BY DAY.

One of the most interesting incidents of the visit of the King and Queen to Berlin was the appearance of the Zeppelin dirigible Hansa, as shown in an illustration on another page, which flew over the procession of King and Kaiser from the railway station to the Palace. One can forgive the vanity of the German airship navigators who took this opportunity of demonstrating how far in advance of England Germany has gone in this respect, for, not only would such a demonstration have been impossible in London, owing to the want of an efficient privately owned dirigible to execute it, but the prohibition in regard to flying over cities would have prevented it had there been a dirigible to do it.

The Hansa is the eleventh of the series of dirigibles built by Count Zeppelin, and has certainly been one of the most successful. Since it flew from Lake Constance to Hamburg over a year ago it has constantly made passenger flights without a single mishap, coming down both on land and water, and there is good ground for believing that the mysterious dirigible seen in the early morning at Dover on the 5th January last was the Hansa in the course of a long night flight.

Like the Schwaben and the Victoria Louise, the Hansa is in the hands of private owners, and carries passengers at £10 a head for short journeys. It had been intended to use it this summer on the route from Dusseldorf to Ghent in connection with the Exhibition, but recently the military authorities seem to have been monopolising it, and last month it was stationed at Potsdam and used for bomb-dropping practice and as a target for the new Krupp anti-airship guns to practice range-finding on. It is curious that the three most successful Zeppelins should have been the three privately owned passenger ships; but no doubt this is due to their being able, unlike the military vessels, to choose only the most favourable weather, and perhaps to the superior ability of their captains and crews.

Sir Arthur Hardinge, British Minister at Lisbon, is mentioned as Sir Gerald Lowther's probable successor at Constantinople. Sir Arthur is a grandson of the first Viscount Hardinge, who was Governor-General of India and grandfather of the present Viceroy, who is a cousin of Sir Arthur Hardinge. Sir Arthur has served successively at Brussels, Teheran, Zanzibar, British East Africa Protectorate, Constantinople and St. Petersburg. In 1891, he chaperoned the Tsar during his tour in India. The Hardinge family present one of the puzzles of the peerage to the uninitiated, as Viscount and Baron Hardinge are brothers, and are often confused with each other. As for Ladies Hardinge, their name is legion, as, besides the wives of the two peers, there is Lady Hardinge, whose husband is Sir Arthur, another Lady Hardinge, mother of above, and yet another Lady Hardinge, wife of the baronet of that name, Sir Edmund Hardinge.

Mr. John Dickinson who has been appointed to succeed Sir Henry Curtis Bennett in what is probably the most important police magistrateship in the world, is a Liverpool man by origin and was called to the Bar in 1871. He has had a quarter of a century's experience as a London Police Magistrate and has presided over the Bench at the Thames Police Court since 1890.

Dr. Page, who has just been banqueted at the Pilgrim Club, was to have been received in audience by the King and Queen shortly after the return from Berlin. The presentation ceremony was not to be quite so imposing a ceremony as it used to be on previous occasions—trumpets, a military escort, and a long retinue of attendants were at one time considered essential to preserve the dignity of an envoy. In these democratic days, a Court carriage conveys the new Ambassador and one or two members of his personnel to Buckingham Palace. At the presentation to the King at the Throne Room, the Ambassador hands over his credentials, converses with the King for a few minutes, and the thing is over. Before taking his departure, the new Ambassador is usually presented to the Queen.

During the twenty-four hours ending on Saturday morning there were three attacks and two deaths from plague in Bombay City out of a total mortality of 80. The total number of deaths for the corresponding period of last year was 76 and that for the year before 70. The attacks were reported from Colaba, Khara Talao and Khetwadi. There was one attack of small-pox but none of cholera were reported. Up to six o'clock on Sunday morning three attacks and five deaths from plague were reported out of a total of 73 deaths. The total for the corresponding period of last year was 87 and that for the year before 82. The three attacks were reported from Mandvi, Umarkhadi and Dongri. There were no cases of small-pox or cholera. During the 24 hours preceding Saturday morning out of 1,206 rats caught 14 were found to be plague infected.

INDIAN FINANCE COMMISSION.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 7.

Dr. Stanley Reed, editor of the "Times of India," has been summoned to appear as a witness before the Royal Commission on Indian Finance.

KING AND DELEGATES.

HIS MAJESTY'S WARNING.

ANOTHER WAR A CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 8.

The King entertained the Balkan Delegates to luncheon at Buckingham Palace yesterday, and afterwards conversed freely with them, congratulating them on the signature of the preliminary Peace Treaty.

Reuter learns that the King warned the delegates of the danger of a fresh conflict among themselves, remarking that another war would be a crime against humanity.

The Delegates were much impressed by His Majesty's earnestness.

BULGARIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

SOFIA, June 7.

It is semi-officially announced that the Cabinet resigned on May 30th.

SERBO-BULGARIAN SITUATION.

LONDON, June 7.

The resignation of M. Guechoff, the Bulgarian Premier, who is regarded as a Moderate Pacific is interpreted adversely in Belgrade. It is understood that Russia is vigorously putting pressure on both Servia and Bulgaria, insisting especially on demobilisation; but hopeful signs are not numerous.

BRITISH REGIMENT ORDERED TO SKUTARI.

MALTA, June 7.

350 officers and men of the West Yorkshire Regiment have been ordered forthwith to Skutari.

LATER.

The Detachment of the West Yorkshire Regiment will leave at ten o'clock to-morrow morning on the Black Prince, and will be accompanied by Detachments of the Army Service Corps and the Royal Army Medical Corps. The order to proceed to Skutari was received unexpectedly last night.

INTENDED TO RELIEVE NAVAL CONTINGENT.

LONDON, June 7.

Reuter understands that the troops despatched to Skutari are merely intended to relieve the Naval Contingent there. They are of equal strength. The duration of occupation will depend on decisions of the Ambassadors' Conference relative to the constitution of Albania.

RIFLES IN FURNITURE VAN.

SEIZURE BY DUBLIN CUSTOMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 6.

The Dublin Customs have seized a furniture van on board a Liverpool steamer consigned to a resident in County Cavan. It is alleged that the van contains rifles for Ulstermen.

LORD FARNHAM AND THE CAPTURED RIFLES.

LONDON, June 7.

The rifles seized at Dublin were consigned to Lord Farnham at Cavan. The authorities wired to Lord Farnham who replied that he knew nothing of the contents of the boxes in the van. It was the receipt of this reply that caused the authorities to seize the rifles.

The Liberal papers state that the rifles were of 1886 Italian pattern, and, like those seized at Belfast, were part of a consignment of six thousand whose whereabouts is known.

FIRE IN MUDIE'S.

ONE-THIRD OF THE BOOKS DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 6.

A fire broke out in Mudie's famous library in Bloomsbury to-day. It is stated that a third of the books was destroyed.

BELGIAN STEAMER'S MISHAP.

STRIKES A MINE IN THE PIRAEUS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 6.

The Belgian steamer Kurland struck a mine while entering the Piraeus to-day. She was badly damaged. No one was hurt.

OBITUARY.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, June 7.

The death is announced of Dr. Habibmia Jan Mahomed of Bombay.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

MR. PAGE AT PILGRIMS' CLUB.

PEACE OF THE WORLD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7.

Mr. Page, the American Ambassador, was the guest of the Pilgrims' Club at a banquet last night, Lord Roberts presiding. Sir Edward Grey, giving the toast of the guest, said that the feeling of goodwill between the two nations was based not merely upon community of interest, but upon a downright repugnance to the disturbance of peace. If the Ambassador proposed some way of postponing an appeal to blind force between nations the British Government would readily respond.

Mr. Page, in replying, said it was his mission to convey the respect and true friendship of the people of the United States.

JAPAN AND AMERICA.

VISCOUNT CHINDA ON THE SITUATION.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

PITSBURG, Jun 7.

Mr. Bryan and Viscount Chinda, the Japanese Ambassador, were entertained at a banquet yesterday by Dr. Guthrie, the new United States Ambassador to Tokio. Viscount Chinda declared that with the improvement of means of communication between Japan and America there was destined to be a closer contact in all branches of peaceful activity. He did not deny that such contact was liable to occasional misunderstandings and complications, but he did deny the existence of any possibility of difficulties not yielding eventually to diplomatic treatment.

GERMAN SPECIAL LEVY.

READJUSTED TO RELIEVE SMALL INCOMES.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, June 6.

The Budget Committee of the Reichstag has readjusted the Government's special levy scheme in a manner which leaves the yield at practically the same amount, but grants graduated exemptions in the case of small incomes and estates and allows 10 per cent. reduction for every son liable to military service.

WEST END SHOP WINDOWS.

COMPENSATION FOR SUFFRAGETTE DAMAGES.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, June 7.

A jury has awarded certain West End shopkeepers £368 against Mrs. and Miss Christabel Pankhurst and others for windows broken by the suffragettes as a result of the defendants'

PANAMA CANAL.

PROGRESS OF WORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PANAMA, June 7.

It is officially stated that heavy concrete work in six locks of the Canal has been completed. The gates at Gatun, Pedro Miguel and Miraflores will be closed as soon as possible after June 15, permitting the Gatun Lake to fill.

NEW ISSUES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7.

The underwriters have been saddled with about 80 pe rcent of the Southern Punjab Railway loan.

It is now officially stated that only 55 per cent. of Messrs. Armstrong's loan will go to the underwriters.

SIR G. FLEETWOOD WILSON.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 8.

The first of the farewell dinners to Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson took place last night. It was a private dinner given in his honour by the officers of the Finance Department. Mr. Levett Yeats presided. There were several complimentary speeches to which Sir Guy responded.

The Hon. Mr. W. H. Clark, Member for Commerce and Industry department, will visit Bombay and Calcutta during his monsoon tour.

CANADA'S NAVY.

MR. BORDEN'S PROPOSAL.

"FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE EMPIRE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, June 7.

In the Dominion Commons yesterday Sir Wilfrid Laurier asked what action the Government proposed to take in connection with the rejection by the Senate of the Naval Bill.

Mr. Borden replied that the Government intended at a later date to submit a proposal for acquisition or construction of battleships promised in the Bill. He thus hoped that, before the completion of these ships, which the Press and despatches stated that the British Admiralty would lay down immediately "we shall be in a position to inform the British Government that we are now able to do what a partisan majority in the Senate prevented us from doing, namely, to take over and pay for these ships and place them at the disposal of His Majesty for the defence of the Empire." (Cheers.)

PRINCE OF WALES.

WILL LEAVE FOR GERMANY ON JULY 1ST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7.

The Prince of Wales will leave for Germany on July 1st, and will make a six weeks' stay in Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

POLLING HOURS BILL.

PASSES THIRD READING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7.

The House of Commons has passed the third reading of the Bill prolonging the hours of polling until ten in the evening if notice be given by a candidate.

HUNGARIAN CABINET.

COUNT TISZA WILL RETAIN FORMER MINISTERS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

BUDAPEST, June 7.

Count Tisza is forming a Cabinet. It is expected that he will retain M. Lukacs' Ministers.

NEW CHIEF MAGISTRATE.

MR. JOHN DICKINSON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7.

Mr. John Dickinson has been appointed Chief Police Magistrate in succession to the late Sir Curtis Bennett.

THE VICEROY AND INDIAN ART.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 8.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Hardinge have recently purchased three pictures representing different types of modern Indian art from the school of Mr. Abanindranath Tagore, C.I.E. The first is a very delicate painting by Khitindranath Mozumdar. The subject is taken from the Sakuntala of Kalidas. Sakuntala herself is pictured with a sorrowful face, taking leave of her flowers and trees in the hermitage at Kanwa. Her favourite fawn is shown in the foreground of the picture, holding with its mouth the sari of Sakuntala as though unwilling to allow her to leave. The tenderness of the scene is enhanced by the softness of the colour used and the artist has achieved a remarkable success in giving an atmosphere of sadness and pathos.

The second picture is a smaller one by Atul Krishna Mitter, which represents one of the heroic deeds of Sri Krishna. The hero is portrayed standing upon the head of the serpent Kaliya which he is vanquishing while he plays a musical chant. The figure of Sri Krishna is especially graceful and an air of music pervades the picture.

The third picture chosen by Their Excellencies is by a young Mahammadan pupil of Abanindranath from Lucknow. It is a copy of the famous Moghul painting of the Emperor Shah Jehan whose figure is in profile. In his hand he holds a falcon. The copy is a marvellously close one contains much of the singular beauty of the original. The interest that the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge have taken in the art and literature that emanate from modern Bengal must have impressed all others. That appreciation has also been shewn quite recently in the honour which has been conferred on Abanindranath Tagore himself, the founder of the new school of painting.

MARCONI ENQUIRY.

MASTER OF ELIBANK'S PURCHASES.

MR. REDMOND CALLS MR. AMERY A CAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 6.

The Unionist papers are making much capital out of the revelation of further purchases of American Marconis by the Master of Elibank, just when the Committee is considering the drafts of alternative reports. The Unionists ask when the revelations are to end. Lord Murray is still in Colombia or elsewhere in Central America.

Major Archer-Shee yesterday gave notice in the Commons to ask how long it would take to communicate with Bogota by letter or by wireless.

Yesterday's sitting of the Committee was marked by a disagreeable scene. A Liberal member having objected to a certain question, Mr. Amery charged the Liberals with desiring to prevent the facts coming out. Mr. Redmond called Mr. Amery a cad.

ISAACS-CHESTERTON CASE.

SEVERE SENTENCE ON MR. CHESTERTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 8.

The trial of Mr. Cecil Chesterton on a charge of libelling Mr. Godfrey Isaacs has come to an end. Mr. Chesterton was found guilty, fined £100, and ordered to pay costs of the prosecution. Mr. Chesterton's costs will be heavy as eminent Counsel were engaged.

The Judge, in passing sentence, said that when he considered the cruelty of Mr. Chesterton's conduct, and how it might have rendered Mr. Godfrey Isaacs a beggar by driving him from employment, he found it difficult to restrain himself from sending Mr. Chesterton to prison.

The jury's verdict completely vindicated the prosecutor's honour.

DURBAR AT DHRANGADRA.

RAJA'S BIRTHDAY GIFTS.

(From a Correspondent.)

DHRANGADRA, June 7.

On Saturday, being the twenty-fifth birthday of His Highness Maharana Shri Ghanshyamsinghji Bahadur Raja Saheb, the ruler of Dhrangadra, was observed as a State holiday the schools and offices being closed and sweetmeats distributed to pupils. At 9 a.m. a durbar was held to offer congratulations to the Raja Saheb who on arrival was conducted to a State couch on the dais in a procession by the principal civil and military officers. His Highness having taken his seat the durbar was opened with the presentation of poshak, pan and flowers from several religious institutions accompanied by recitations of sholokas. This was followed by the significant ceremony of gol and nagar. This function being over, His Highness called upon the Dewan Saheb to announce various gifts and bounties such as the release of prisoners, remission of five days in each month from the sentences of the remaining prisoners the supply of sweets to the inmates of all jails, distribution of 1,200 maunds of grain to helpless widows to continue the grant of Rs. 5,000 to the Masahib Sundersa Anatshram, the total remission of taxes, amounting to Rs. 75,000, for the famine year, establishing two more scholarships to be named King Edward Memorial Scholarships, each worth Rs. 20, for higher collegiate education, the opening of an English school for girls in Dharangadra to be named Lady Hardinge Girls School, grant of free site for founding a mosque for the benefit of His Highness' Mahomedan subjects in Dharangadra, improvement of the grades of revenue patels in the State, award of Rs. 1,000 as a gift to Dr. Darashah Baria, L.M.S., Chief Medical Officer of the State, in application of his very satisfactory services to the State.

The durbar was closed with the distribution of sugar, pan, attar, gulas and flowers.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

An elementary sanitary class will be organised as usual by the Bombay Sanitary Association early in July next if there be a sufficient number of students. A nominal fee of Rs. 10 will be charged for the whole course of lectures and examination. The course lasts for 3 to 4 months and lectures are delivered twice a week, 6 to 7 p.m. Prizes are awarded for general proficiency at the examination and certificates are given to the successful candidates.

Students intending to join the class should send in their applications, with names and addresses neatly written, to the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, Bombay Sanitary Association, Municipal Offices, Bori Bunder, Bombay, by the 25th instant.

GROWTH OF HONG-KONG.

SUCCESS OF UNIVERSITY.

RELATIONS OF EAST AND WEST.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, June 7.

A special article in the "Times" refers to the amazing development of Hongkong, its interest in educational work and the success of its university. The article says that if its development proceeds on the lines laid down by the founders, the University will have a most far-reaching effect on the relations of East and West, particularly as regards Great Britain and China. An opportunity is offered to Englishmen to increase immensely Britain's status in China.

LADY HARDINGE'S CHARITIES.

A MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT AT SIMLA.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 8.

Captain Mackenzie has undertaken to organise a musical entertainment in aid of Her Excellency Lady Hardinge's local charities. This entertainment will be held in the theatre which has been kindly placed at Her Excellency's disposal by the members of the A. D. C. committee. The dates of the entertainment will be 9th to 13th September. Apart from the deserving cause in behalf of which the entertainment will be given, Simla will in all certainty welcome the thought of seeing another of Captain Mackenzie's productions. Those who saw the "Cruiser Rambler's Purple Phantoms" and "Blue Jays" have good cause to remember him. It is not yet known what form Captain Mackenzie's productions will take, but there is no doubt that the entertainments will equal if not surpass all previous efforts on Captain Mackenzie's part.

CALCUTTA STORM.

EXTENSIVE DAMAGE.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, June 8.

The storm which broke over Calcutta this morning has been probably responsible for more damage, inconvenience, suffering and dislocation of traffic than at any time in the past. There was an almost incessant downpour for the last three days. So heavy was the rainfall that the streets were flooded. The Tramway service was affected and, generally, Calcutta was in a bad way for over two hours. There was a break shortly after 12 o'clock, and by degrees the accumulation of water was seen to be diminishing. The Tramway service again became normal at two in the afternoon.

Consternation prevailed, particularly among the inhabitants of bustees in the northern portion of the city. Hundreds of Indians who occupy huts had been washed out of their homes and might be seen taking shelter under trees and other places. Men and women with dishevelled garments and drenched to the skin were endeavouring to save as much as possible of their scanty belongings from the fast rising water. The inmates of the Alms House were completely washed out as the place is reported to be nearly five feet under water. Work here is at a stand still as the occupants are busy removing their society properties to a place of safety.

Dead poultry and carcasses of large domestic animals, such as calves and goats, are seen floating down the streets.

Park, Elliott and McLeod Streets were also under water and a dinghi containing three Indian gentlemen was seen being paddled along the latter thoroughfare. A similar sight was noticed at the junction of Cornwallis and Mooktaram Baboo's Streets.

A portion of the cornice of the dome of the General Post Office gave way, but fortunately none was injured.

MAULED BY BEARS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BANGALORE, June 7.

Intelligence has just reached Bangalore to the effect that Lieut. J. G. Heyder, of the Border Regiment, has been badly mauled by bears, at Antarsante about forty miles from Mysore, and near the Elephant Kheddahs.

Particulars go to show that he fired and killed a bear, immediately after which he was attacked by two other bears and severely mauled over the face and arms and chest before he had to reload his rifle.

He was taken into Mysore to the Empire Hotel by a bullock cart twenty-four hours later and afterwards to the local hospital, where Major Foulkes I.M.S., has been in close attendance. There was some improvement in his condition this morning.

Mr. Justice Bailhache on May 22 rebuked a King's Counsel for speaking to him while a witness was being sworn, his Lordship adding, "I have strong views that we do not pay sufficient regard to the solemnity of the oath."

SERVICES COMMISSION.

EVIDENCE OF HOME AUTHORITIES.

THE MEDICAL TEST.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, June 7.

The Indian Public Services Commission has decided to invite evidence from the authorities of universities where selected candidates may spend their probation and from the representatives of many secondary schools; further, from the Board of Education, the Scotch Education Department and Mr. Stanley Leathes, of the Civil Service Commission, and also concerning the medical test imposed on candidates. It is not expected that much general evidence will be taken.

INDIAN GEOGRAPHICAL RESEARCH.

HONOUR FOR COL. BURRARD.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 7.

The Royal Geographical Society, as already announced, has awarded the Victoria Medal for scientific research in geography to Colonel S. J. Burrard, R.E., Surveyor-General of India. The following is the note by the society in connection with the award:—

"For many years before Colonel Burrard became Surveyor-General of India, he was the Superintendent of the Trigonometrical Survey Office in Dehra Dun and was thus responsible for the success of what was probably the most important system of geodetic triangulation with which this country is interested. His chief claim for consideration, however, does not rest so much on any one particular branch of scientific research as that he has consistently supported, and in some cases personally initiated every line of scientific work connected with geodesy or geography that has recently been organised in India.

"It is only necessary to mention the series of pamphlets on the geography and geology of the Himalaya Mountain and Tibet (in which he was associated with Mr. Hayden) and the attraction of the Himalayas on the plumb line of India as well as more recent papers on the difficult question of isostasy in India. He has quite recently been much interested in the magnetic survey of India and the development of primary system of levelling. He is an official adviser of the Government of India on scientific matters, and he has always been a leader in personal research into all the many scientific problems which beset the progress of geographical knowledge in India. There is not a scientific explorer of any eminence in India who has not consulted (and, in some measure, been guided by) Colonel Burrard. His reputation now is European, and there has probably been no Surveyor-General in India of equal scientific attainments since the days of Everest."

VICTORIAL MEMORIAL THEFT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, June 7.

The Fourth Presidency Magistrate to-day concluded the hearing of the case in which Raghunath Panigarhi was charged with having committed theft from the Victoria Memorial Hall, in the Indian Museum, in respect of the central piece of a brass rail round the writing table of Queen Victoria. The accused was found guilty and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURT.

EUROPEAN BEGGAR SENTENCED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before a bench of Honorary Magistrates consisting of Mr. J. R. Dubash and Khan Saheb Syed Mamudin, a European named N. Williams (22) was charged with begging.

It appeared that on the afternoon of Friday last, when the Hon. Arthur Hill Trevor came out of the Byculla Club, a European lad named Stanley Lee, (16) went up to him and handed him the following petition:—"I am an orphan and am in destitute circumstances. I appeal to you for help. I am a lad of fourteen summers and find it very hard to live. I am a stranger in this place and am in search of employment and would be very thankful if you could help me with a suit of clothes which would enable me to get a job. I feel very much ashamed to beg. Henry Smith." Mr. Hill Trevor told him to go away but the lad pestered him a great deal and he was handed over to the police, who, on making enquires, ascertained that the accused was the author of the petition. Both Williams and Lee were then summoned to appear before the Honorary Magistrates but Lee failed to do so and a warrant was issued against him.

The accused pleaded not guilty and stated that he was an extra tally clerk. He wrote out the petition for Lee as a favour.

The magistrates convicted the accused and sentenced him to ten days' rigorous imprisonment.

LONDON LETTER.

THE EAST IN THE WEST.

SIR V. CHIROL'S VIEWS

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, May 23.

The passing by the Californian Legislature of the Alien Land Bill, which President Wilson's Government, acting chiefly through Mr. Bryan, did its best to stop, has brought to a focus the controversy as to the place of Asiatics among Western nations. The conflict now going on in the British Dominions is essentially the same as that which has been waged for a good many years past on the Pacific slope of the United States. It has long been evident that the battle of the Asiatic immigrant would be fought, and could only be effectively fought, by the Japanese Government, and the recent turn of events in California has made it possible for Japan to intervene in a more or less decisive manner. In the "Times" of Monday last Sir Valentine Chirol has an article of quite exceptional interest, discussing the place of Japan among the white peoples. He points out that the ultimate issue involved is whether Japan, who has made good her title to be treated on a footing of complete equality as one of the Great Powers, is not also entitled to rank among those civilized nations whose citizens the American Republic subject to certain well-defined exceptions. On what basis, he asks, must the case be argued, if the West is to reach any common ground with the peoples of Asia? Can it, for instance, be said that the Japanese who settle in the United States represent a lower level of civilization than the people of the States? Probably, says Sir Valentine Chirol, "the majority of Japanese immigrants are, on the whole, superior to many at least of the ignorant and squalid mass of Slovaks, Ruthenians, Russian and Polish Jews and others who swarm over every year from Eastern Europe to America, and whose absorption and assimilation, as thoughtful Americans themselves recognize, are beginning to constitute a very formidable problem, both social and political. If the right of naturalization is to be denied to all Japanese, it cannot be on the ground that every Japanese is personally more undesirable as a citizen than any European." It is clear, further, that a colour bar cannot logically be pleaded as in itself prohibitive by a Power which, within living memory, waged the greatest civil war of modern times in order to establish the claim of American negroes to equal rights of citizenship—a claim, however, which has been systematically repudiated during the half-century since the civil war. Again, the number of marriages between Japanese and Europeans, though still very small, is increasing. How can the colour bar be maintained against the offspring of such unions? Even less, Sir Valentine Chirol contends, can religion be an operative bar; for there are already considerable Christian communities in Japan, and Japanese Christians are to be found in no small number among the middle and upper classes. Some have been Ministers of the Crown and High Court Judges. In California itself there are several Christian churches, with Japanese pastors ministering to Japanese congregations. In discussing the question of race, Sir Valentine Chirol speaks of the modern victories of Japan as the most momentous series of events of the modern world, for they have, "all the world over shaken the fatalistic acquiescence of other races in the white man's claim to pre-eminent dominion. The earth has ceased to be his inalienable inheritance." There is yet another aspect of the problem which seems to the writer of the article of great importance. Within six months of the death of the late Emperor of Japan the old order of things has completely passed away. No future Emperor will be able to claim the divine character for his sovereignty to which the late Emperor was able to cling in spite of the fact that he had led his people out of the ancient into the modern stage of society and government. "The more popular the form of government grows to be in Japan, the more will her rulers be compelled to insist on the full recognition of her position among the nations of the world. A democracy has a peculiar sensitiveness of its own in regard to all questions of national dignity, and for many reasons it would be more acute in a Japanese than in a western democracy." By a coincidence the conflict in California comes just at the time when the Union Parliament in South Africa has passed the new Immigration Restriction Bill which Mr. Fischer, Minister of the Interior, has conducted with what appears to be an unusual tendency to provocation. It will inevitably mean the renewal of troubles between the Indian immigrants and the South African Government and will bring a stage nearer the conflict on a broader basis, which it is quite evident cannot be avoided.

STRIKE ENDED.

A. S. R. S. TRUSTEES' DECISION.

MEN INSTRUCTED TO RESUME.

SECRETARY'S TELEGRAM TO RAILWAY BOARD.

The Railway strike may now be said to be over.

We are authorised to state that on Saturday night Mr. Rogers, Secretary of the A.S.R.S. sent the following telegram to the Chairman of the Railway Board, Simla.

The Trustees, relying on a satisfactory issue of the existing troubles, as foreshadowed in information received, have decided to cancel the strike on all railways with effect from 24 hours to-night and orders have been issued accordingly to all stations.

This telegram embodies the decision of the Trustees. We are further informed that Mr. Rogers last night telegraphed to all centres to call off the strike, but he fears that nothing short of a letter in his own handwriting will persuade the bulk of the men to return seeing that he received several messages yesterday from various centres, such as "Believe message telling us to resume duty is bogus" and "Is wire genuine? We feel doubtful."

In many centres the men are so anxious to hold out that, in spite of Mr. Rogers' repeated wires yesterday, they continue to suspect that the telegrams are bogus. Many stations are still on strike owing to this. This refers to the M. and S. M. centres.

As regards the statement of Dr. Wilson in a telegram below that he was hoaxed, Mr. Rogers yesterday informed a representative that the facts were as follows:—He received a telegram from Madras signed "Wilson" saying that the sender was in sympathy with the strike movement and offering to assist us. Mr. Rogers thereupon telegraphed to his Travelling Secretary at Madras asking him to thank "Wilson" and saying that he did not know him. The next he heard of the matter was in an Associated Press telegram, saying that Dr. Wilson had presided over a meeting of strikers. Dr. Wilson then telegraphed to him saying that the men were wavering and begging of him "for God's sake" to get them to resume. Further enquiries in Madras elicited that Dr. Wilson had interviewed the Agent of the M. and S. M. Railway before he telegraphed to Mr. Rogers.

THE G. I. P.

The conditions on the G. I. P. Railway were yesterday greatly improved. The Company were able to run, besides a full service on the local and Poona sections, eight up and down through trains on the North-East line and four up and down trains on the South-East line, in addition to the two Postal Express trains that arrived from Madras and Calcutta. Both the latter trains were delayed on the way by an hour and a half and consequently the Overland Mail left at a late hour on Saturday.

PUNJAB MAIL RUNNING.

Since Major Hepper's latest ultimatum, the men have been seriously considering their position, and it was reported yesterday by the Company that the strikers at Igatpuri were resuming work while several of the Bhusaval men and a few of the guards who had still remained firm also rejoined. Consequently traffic was greatly improved and the Company ran their Punjab mail yesterday at the scheduled hour for the first time for a week.

There has been great improvement in the goods traffic too, and the authorities state that normal conditions prevail all over on the line.

B. B. & C. I.

The strike on the B. B. and C. I. Railway ended on Saturday afternoon, except on the Rutlam-Gangapur section. All the firemen resumed work by Saturday noon and the full local service was run by two o'clock. The firemen at Bulsar, who had gone on strike, also resumed work finding that their step had in no way affected the traffic as could be seen from the fact that all these days the through service on the main line continued uninterrupted.

NORTHERN EXPRESS LATE.

The portion between Rutlam and Mattara is still on strike and the Loco-Superintendent, Mr. F. G. Page, left on Friday night for Rutlam with fifteen newly engaged men to replace the strikers there, if they remained obdurate. In the meantime, the Northern Express, after an unprecedented absence of three days arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning, but the train due on Sunday from the same place had not arrived, and it is believed that the men at Rutlam are determined to hold out. In that event, Mr. Page has instructions to dismiss the strikers, who are warned that they will forfeit all claim to gratuity, provident fund etc., and to replace them by the men sent out from Bombay with him. No news was to hand regarding the action taken at Rutlam till late yesterday, the reason being partly due to telegraphic interuptions caused by the stormy weather.

WORKSHOP MEN SATISFIED.

The workshop people, the authorities assured our representative, are all satisfied with the terms offered to them by the Agent, Major Shelley, who hopes that the men will resume work to-day and that the workshops will run as usual.

NEWS FROM MADRAS.

STRIKERS DISMISSED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, June 7.

The railway authorities think that the strike might be considered at an end. The Agent's decision will be adhered to. All those who had not returned to work in accordance with his notice by noon yesterday have been removed from the Company's service.

The strike at the Perambur workshops continues, and it is understood the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants will distribute the strike pay to the men this evening.

"I WAS BLUFFED."

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, June 7.

Dr. J. W. Wilson, who has presided at the strikers' meeting having now broken away from them, has issued the following appeal to all strikers:—"I as a family man, advise all family men to resume work at once. Think of wife and family. Ask the Society to publish its funds and put them in the Bank of Madras. I was bluffed."

WORK RESUMED AT BANGALORE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BANGALORE, June 8.

The stationmaster of Bangalore Cantonment station and all the menial strikers returned to work this morning in response, it is said, to instructions from the Amalgamated Society to resume. Pending reference to the Agent, menials have been allowed to resume but instructions have not been received as to the offer of Mr. Elijah, the stationmaser, to return.

The tranship porters at Bangalore City station are still out. Other strikers, including guards and clerks are returning in small groups and others have gone to Jollarpett to interview the District Traffic Superintendent about resuming. The Sappers, however, are still retained.

JUVENILE SMOKING.

Juvenile smoking says the "Daily Chronicle," appears to have been fairly common about the end of the seventeenth century. "You are sensible," says a writer of that period, "to the state of thing that children smoke more nowadays than even soldiers and carmen did before." While we find Ralph Thoresby, the Leeds antiquary, declaring that, at an evening spent with his brother at Garraway's Coffee House in 1702, he "was surprised to see his sickly child of three years old fill its pipe of tobacco and smoke it as auldfarrandly as a man of three score; after that a second and a third pipe without the least concern, as it is said to have done above a year ago."

A British Commission under the lead of Lord Bessborough, chairman of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, has arrived at Berlin to study the working of the electric railway there.

BUDDHISM IN ENGLAND.

There is probably no known religion which cannot claim adherents in London, and Buddhism, says a contemporary, one of the most ancient and stately of creeds—has been embraced by a considerable number of Britons.

Tuesday, May 20, was the supreme festival in the Buddhist calendar, and it was celebrated by a gathering of the Buddhist Society of Great Britain and Ireland in the Dore Gallery, New Bond-street, in the evening.

The society does not aim so much at making proselytes as at spreading the principles of Buddhism.

There are at present about 200 members of the society and a large proportion of these, some of whom came from distant places, were present at the meeting. Four short addresses were delivered on various aspects of Buddhism by Mr. William Loftus Hare, Mr. D. B. Jayatilaka, Mr. Alex. Fisher, and Mr. Reginald Fisher.

It is understood that the plans for the new Town-hall at Simla have been referred back to Mr. Begg, the architect, the idea being that the building should conform as far as possible to the library and municipal office so far as its outward architectural style is concerned. A wide Norman arch is one of the features of the municipal office.

MONSOON IN BOMBAY.

OUTBREAK UNACCOMPANIED BY STORM.

For the last two or three days Bombay has experienced overcast skies and monsoon breezes, but, with the exception of slight showers of rain on Thursday and Friday there was no actual sign of the real bursting of the monsoon until yesterday, when the downfall came in a steady and persistent, though not in an exceptionally heavy manner. The weather reports from all over the country show an extra humidity while the Central Provinces, the Konkan, the Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad nearly all report general rain since Friday last. Seas are reported rough as far north as Mormugao, and the forecast states that general rain may be expected on the West Coast of the Peninsula and the Bombay Deccan while some showers may be forthcoming in the south of the Central Provinces, Gujarat and Kathiawar. The incoming mail steamer "Salsette" did not meet with monsoon conditions.

SATURDAY'S WEATHER REPORT.

Saturday's weather report showed that in the Konkan and the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad the rainfall had increased. Karwar headed the list with 2.96 inches, Mormugao had 2.67 inches, Ratnagiri 1.41 inches, while Bombay had on Saturday registered only 0.41 inches. The rainfall at Ahmednagar was exceptionally high at 3.8 inches. The report added that monsoon conditions might be said to have reached Bombay on Saturday, while in the Bombay Deccan and the West Coast of the Peninsula the monsoon had generally set in. There is a possibility of a storm forming in the Arabian Sea where the conditions are troubled. A further extension of the monsoon northwards is expected.

YESTERDAY'S DOWNPOUR.

One thing noticeable about the break of the monsoon in Bombay is the gradual manner in which it has come upon us this year. There has been neither the dust-storm, the wind-storm nor the excessive thunderstorm which usually heralds the outbreak and terminates in a protracted downpour. The monsoon's opening yesterday afternoon was led up to by a few preliminary showers accompanied by an occasional flash of lightning. People were rather expectant of rain at any minute than taken by surprise as is on most occasions the case.

There was a pause in the rainfall at about 7-30 p.m. yesterday, but not for long for after a break of about half an hour the rain came down again unceasingly until about 10-30 p.m. while the wind rose and the sea in the harbour became somewhat rough.

At the time of going to press it was still drizzling.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, June 8.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Chota Nagpur and the West Coast, fairly general in Burmah, Assam and Bengal, Central Provinces, Bombay and Deccan. A few falls occurred in the United Provinces, Guzrat and Central India east. Principal amounts:—Kyaukpu, and Myitkyina one and half inches, Bhamo two: Shillong three; Silchar nine: Cox Bazar eight; Chittagong seven; Narayenguj three; Barisal two; Calcutta four; Nayadumka one; Hazaribagh and Allahabad one and a half; Benares and Mukteswar one; Chakrata two; Panchmari one; Ratnagiri four; Marmagao, Karwar and Mangalore three; Calicut and Cochin two; Malegaon and Belgaum one.

Monsoon on the west Coast is now fairly strong in the south of Bombay and its northward advance is causing thunderstorms in Bombay and Guzrat. The Bay current is active chiefly on the Chittagong coast. Rainfall in central parts of the country has been associated with thunderstorms and is being fed this morning by the Arabian Sea current. The disturbance off the Kathiawar coast still exists but has undergone very little change.

Forecast: Extension of rainfall in the United Provinces and in the east Punjab.

HOW GALVANI REVIVED A CHILD.

The note of the "Daily Chronicle" upon Galvani has brought this curious comment from a correspondent: "Shortly after Galvani's invention came out, he visited America, and with a letter of introduction called upon Dr. Doane, medical officer to the Bank of New York. He found the family in distress at the death of the infant son. Galvani asked to be allowed to try his battery; the child revived, was christened Galvani Doane, and is probably alive to-day; at any rate he was three or four years ago. His father was a cousin of Longfellow."

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

WONDERFUL RUSSIAN DANCERS.

It was a somewhat truncated programme which Mr. Platt Ruskin presented to the large audiences which assembled at the Royal Opera House on Saturday night. Mr. Ruskin has the art of arousing public curiosity and he has exercised it with great effect in Bombay during the past few weeks, with the result that on Saturday night more people assembled for his opening performances than could be accommodated. These in charge of the seating arrangements, however, did their best to remedy this awkward situation by putting some of the earlier arrivals in the seats that had already been alloted to the wise virgins who had booked their places in advance. This is not, of course, a very happy way out of a difficulty of this kind, and is apt to make—as it made on Saturday night—confusion worse confounded, but no doubt it was done with the best intentions, and perhaps in future these matters will be attended to with a little more care. The management had other difficulties to contend with, for, not only was the electric installation not ready for the cinematograph, thus preventing the exhibition of what, it is reported, are most excellent films, but some of the artists engaged had not, we understand, yet arrived from Europe, while those that are here had obviously not arrived in time, in some instances, to prepare their dances. They were accompanied in their performances by a very indifferent pianist, in place of the orchestra, and, as a rule, remained on the stage merely long enough to give one a mere suspicion of their capabilities. The result was that a performance that was advertised to last two hours was over in one, and there is no doubt that, on this account, a large number of people went away gravely disappointed.

Having said the worst that there is to be said about the entertainment, it may be added without reservation that, so far as it went, it was quite excellent of its kind. It was hardly a "feast of dancing," but it was a very fine appetiser, and left one full of cheerful anticipations as to what Mr. Ruskin will be able to do for us when he gets into his stride. The fact appears to be that Mr. Platt Ruskin was somewhat premature in fixing the date of his opening night, and had he elected to wait a week longer he would probably have been in a position to have produced an entertainment of a really brilliant character. His trio of Russian artistes are splendid beyond description, and gave an exhibition of typical national dancing that could hardly have been surpassed. Madame Jakowleva, the lady of the trio, too, sings with considerable charm and has a very attractive voice of sweet and liquid quality. Indeed, one could have wished that her contributions to the programme had been more in number. Her Russian folk song and Caucasian mountaineers' song were quite delightful, and the audience would gladly have heard encores had they been accorded. The two youths who accompanied her danced wonderfully. The Russian dancer never loses his grace and charm no matter how eccentric his posture or action, and the *elan* and *verve* with which the Messrs Jakowleva leapt and whirled and twirled roused the audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm. The younger of the two, especially, gave a most amazing exhibition of the semi-acrobatic dancing characteristic of the Russian Terpsichorean art and never lost grace of movement for a moment. These three artistes saved the situation, and, indeed, were quite worth going to see in themselves. The four sisters Du Barry are a clever quartette of dancers, typical of the English music hall, and were quite pleasing, though one could do with a little less of their somewhat ungraceful tumbling. Miss Rosie Johnson, "a dancer from the Emerald Isle," gave a very slight taste of her quality, but sufficient to rouse a desire for more, and the same may be said of the other ladies who performed. No doubt, in the course of a few days, all will be in fettle to fill out a programme, which in those conditions should be, as we have said, a very excellent one. At any rate, Mr. Platt Ruskin has now succeeded in rousing the most pleasurable anticipations, as he before roused our curiosity, and we have no doubt that it will not be long before the Opera House under his management becomes a highly popular place of amusement.

EXCELSIOR CINEMA.

OPENING PARTS OF "QUO VADIS."

What has been acknowledged to be the finest and most dramatic cinematographic film extant has been acquired by the Excelsior Cinema where it will be shown in two parts a week, and will cover three weeks in the showing. On Saturday night the first two parts were presented to large houses of the Bombay public, and the gorgeous and quaint Roman dresses combined with the fine scenery, added to the intense interest of a film compiled from one of the best known books in the English language. "Quo Vadis" by Frank Sienkiewicz is full of sensational representations of the persecutions of the early Christians in Rome under the rule of Nero. The story, as most people know, deals with the love of a Roman lord for a girl who is a member of the Christian community in Rome. Only their religion debars them from prospering in the course of their love and Lygia, a beautiful girl, with the aid of her faithful and colossal servant, Ursus repels the advances of Vinictus. The meeting of the early Christians in the catacombs is reproduced with great faithfulness of local colouring, and the second part termintes with Lygia being saved by Ursus when she is being abducted by Vinictus' men. Those who have seen this week's pictures and followed with interest the story so far will hardly fail to return during the succeeding weeks, as the story grows more and more historically interesting as it proceeds towards, a remarkable climax, composed of the series of events which made Nero notorious. The films have been taken from the actual scene of the story in Rome in many instances.

BOMBAY MAGAZIN DE LUXE.

MESSRS. EVANS, FRASER'S NEW PREMISES.

Every new building which rises in Hornby Road, or, indeed, in most parts of the Fort, helps to add to the beauty of Bombay as a city and one of the most recent to have been completed is that to which Messrs. Evans, Fraser and Company have removed their new premises. This building, which is not quite complete in detail, is the more noticeable in effect from the fact that it stands somewhat back from the road frontage, the fine stone facade with pillars which give it a heightened aspect reaching from the roof to the projecting balcony which covers the shop front.

Messrs. Evans, Fraser and Co., realising the increased trade and prosperity in the City of Bombay, found it necessary to increase their premises, and recently transferred their stock from the old buildings in Esplanade road to the new site about half way down Hornby Road on the right hand side as one goes towards the Victoria Terminus, where their extensive and artistically fitted frontage of plate glass windows cannot fail to be noticed. When it is remembered that this enterprising firm only started business in a small way in Bombay eighteen years ago, a glance at the new store, which is the largest and most up-to-date of its kind in Western India gives one an impression of their acumen and perseverance. Their success has been in no small way due to the spirit of courtesy and progress by which the firm is actuated.

HISTORIC TOWN RESIDENCE.

The old building which has been palatically reconstructed, was, it is of interest to know, the town residence of the first Parsi Baronet, Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy. The old structure was an interesting-looking residence, but in the hands of Messrs. Chambers and Fritchley, the Architects, it has been transformed not only into an up-to-date repository of the best European standard, but into a most beautiful building which enhances the architecture of a well built street.

There is a floor area of about 50,000 square feet which is four times as much as that of the firm's old premises. The building is entirely devoted to showrooms and workrooms and consists of a ground and two upper floors with extra floors in the east end and in the south-east annexe. Plate-glass windows of large and high dimensions light the interior effectually. The ground and first floors are additionally lighted and ventilated by means of a glass-covered central courtyard. A large and comfortably-equipped lift takes purchasers to the various departments.

ARTISTIC SHOW WINDOWS.

The show windows are a beautiful feature of the building and their fittings which are remarkable for the design of their polished wood-work and their iron-work gates and shutters have been obtained from one of the largest makers and designers of shop fronts in England. The shop frontage has been projected on the ground floor with a glass-roofed arcade under which passers-by can walk and view the varied display of goods through the large plate glass windows. The main entrances are particularly elaborate in design and the floors are tiled in harmonious colours while a thorough system of ventilation and electric fans keep the place thoroughly cool so that, even in the hottest weather, shopping will not be a burden. One of the chief points which strikes one when entering is the care that the owners have given to make their premises as beautiful and attractive as the most fastidious customers might desire them to be. The fittings throughout the shop have been executed en-luxe and the roof which have been decorated in the Adams style are alone an artistic feature of the building.

LADIES' WAITING ROOM.

Again there is an exceedingly tasteful waiting room for ladies, decorated after Adams with a retiring room attached. These innovations should be appreciated by ladies who live at some distance from the Fort for whom also a tiled floor-terrace has been converted into an open air palm garden. All that art and skill can produce for the needs of modern training, say the management, has been requisitioned from London's best resources, and visitors will be struck by the facilities for comfort in shopping offered throughout Messrs. Evans, Fraser's new store.

CHILDREN'S DAY IN BOMBAY.

COMMITTEE'S NEEDS.

The work of the Lord Hardinge Birthday Celebration Committee in Bombay is progressing very well. But there are special difficulties attending this work at the present moment, because most of the leading citizens are out of Bombay and almost all the schools are closed; the Committee have to deal, broadly speaking, with about 600 schools and about 60,000 children. Some schools have opened and others will open by the 10th instant and a few others will not open till about the 17th instant. If, therefore, the following assistance be readily granted by the generous public and those who are concerned with the Committee's work, the path will be rendered smooth.

(1) A sum of about Rs. 8,350 has been promised so far and in order to be sure of the responsibilities the Committee has undertaken in respect of its programme of work on the 20th June. Rs. 7,000 more are urgently required and the Committee trust that as people return to Bombay they will kindly send in their contributions promptly.

(2) Volunteers are also needed to collect subscriptions. If gentlemen will apply to the Secretaries for subscription forms these will be supplied to them.

(3) Marathi, Gujarati and Urdu songs for children are ready. If some one will send a few appropriate songs in English, it will be a great help.

(4) Circular letters have been sent to all Anglo-Vernacular schools and High Schools numbering about 90 in Bombay that are on the list of the Director of Public Instruction. Up till now information has been received from about 40 schools. Managers of these schools, therefore, that have received the circular letter will kindly expedite the despatch of the information asked for. Besides, if there be any schools that have received no communication from the Secretaries, their managers are requested to write to the Secretaries at once giving (a) the exact location of their school, (b) the number of children in the Middle School and Primary Department, if any, of their Institutions showing the number of (1) Hindus and (2) non-Hindus and also showing those that are Marathi-speaking, Gujarati-speaking, Urdu-speaking and English-speaking. This information is required by the 12th instant.

(5) Circular letters could not be sent to Vernacular schools owing to their being closed. Gujarati and Urdu schools will open on the 10th instant. These will be despatched soon. Such of the Head Masters and Head Mistresses as will not have received these by the 12th instant are requested to write to the Secretary giving details about their schools as required in the case of Anglo-Vernacular schools generally.

(6) The various schools have been grouped into 30 divisions of Bombay. About 40 gentlemen and 10 ladies have volunteered their services so far to help the schools, specially the Primary schools, and to supervise their work. More volunteers are needed for this work, specially for Mahomedan unaided but recognized schools, and for mukhtabs; also ladies and gentlemen of local knowledge and influence in wards of Bombay are, therefore, requested to write to the Secretaries. A circular letter will be sent to them detailing the nature of their work. In this connection it is to be stated that Mrs. Shevantibai Nikambe has undertaken the work of arranging for the supervision of and assistance to girls' schools in Bombay; such of the ladies as are willing to co-operate with the Committee in this work will kindly write either to the Secretaries or to Mrs. Nikambe who stays at Amreli Manse, Girgaum Back Road, Girgaum, Bombay. Communications intended for the Secretaries should be addressed to 89, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

The Committee have received the following further contributions towards the Children's Entertainment Fund:—

Previous total (deducting a sum of Rs. 10 repeated) Rs. 7,961-8; Mr. K. S. Ramaswami Iyer, Rao Bahadur Ellappa Balaram, and Mr. Khimji Assur Virji, Rs. 50 each; Mr. Hooseinbhoy Abdulbhoy Laljee, Messrs. Tribhuvandas Vurjivandas and Sons, Rao Bahadur Keshavji Nathu Sailor, and Mr. R. D. Sethna, Rs. 25 each; the Staff of the Oriental Translator's Office, Mr. Shivaji Nathu, Mr. Megji Ladha, Messrs. Monji Walji and Co., Any one, and Mr. D. L. V., Rs. 10 each; through Mr. K. A. Bala, Rs. 7; Mr. P. B. Joshi, Mr. Roop Narayan, Messrs. Jeram Ruttonsey and Co., Mr. Umarsey Govindji, Messrs. Thakarsey Hirji and Co., Mr. Lukhamsey Ketsey, and Mr. Premji Gopalji, Rs. 5 each; Collections under Rs. 5, Rs. 12-2; Total Rs. 8,325-10.

The Parsee community of Karachi will benefit to the extent of Rs. 1½ lakh by the death of Mr. Jamsed N. Pochaji, only son of the late Mr. N. N. Pochaji, a well-known citizen of Karachi. At the third day funeral ceremony, it was announced on behalf of the executors of the estate of the late Mr. N. N. Pochaji that according to the Will, in the event of his death without issue, half of the estate should be utilised in providing a liberal and religious education for the Parsi Zoroastrians of Karachi. Mr. J. N. Pochaji has died without issue, and the estate when realised is expected to yield over Rs. 3 lakhs; half of this will be utilised as mentioned above, the other half being divided among the widow, sisters and other relations of the late Mr. Jamshed N. Pochaji.

CORNS HAVE EARS,

but these are perhaps the only ears in the East that have not heard a good report about SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the renowned cure for Malaria, Influenza and all other Fevers. From Mombasa, Edward St. Rose and Co., writes:—"Your 'Squibb's Mixture seems to work like magic here, and is fast making a name in the coast districts." Of all Chemists.—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 'Phone No. 706.

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CALCUTTA WEEK BY WEEK.

THE STRIKE AND THE HONOURS LIST.

THE KHULNA DACOITS.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, June 4.

We are all feeling very pleased with ourselves this week, over the Bengal Chamber's letter to the Indian Currency Commission. There is no doubt about it, it makes mince-meat of the redoubtable writer who told the readers of the "Times" that India was in a state of suppressed revolt as the result of the holding of the balances in London. Taken all round it is about the neatest and most conclusive contribution which the Chamber has made to current controversy for a long time. Its remarks upon the proposed Central Bank are also extremely apposite. It points out, among other things, that a Central Bank would have to be either in Calcutta or Bombay, and asks who would reconcile either of these centres to the choice of the other.

An amusing light is thrown upon the Khulna gang case now pending by the proceedings in Court at the end of last week. Apparently most of the accused are mere boys, hardly any of them over 20, and a number of them considerably younger than that, and at the present moment their chief concern is not the important State trial in which they are figuring, but the quantity and quality of the food they are getting to eat in jail. The extreme youth of these prisoners increases the responsibility of the police considerably in connection with the trial now pending.

MR. WALMESLEY.

The death of Mr. W. H. Walmesley removes another well-known personality from the Sporting world of Calcutta. The mortality among Calcutta sportsmen has been somewhat heavy this year, as it is little more than a month since the sudden and unexpected death of Sir Alec. Apcar, the "doyen" of our sporting owners. Mr. Walmesley was a consistent patron of the turf, but had little luck with his horses, and seldom had the satisfaction of winning a race.

THE RAILWAY STRIKE.

Opinion in Calcutta has not yet focussed itself upon the merits of the struggle. The tendency, is, of course, to take the side of the railway company and denounce the men for taking the law into their own hands. The public in Calcutta have not forgotten the loss and inconvenience which they suffered six years ago when a strike of guards on the East Indian Railway bottled up the entire traffic on this side of India at Asansol for a fortnight. That strike was only settled by the intervention of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. The late Sir William Dring, the Agent, was greatly blamed by an excited community for refusing to accede to the men's request for a personal interview with him at Asansol. His contention was that he could not possibly negotiate with men who were on strike, and he stuck to this to the end. Now from what can be gathered from the newspapers this is very much the attitude of Mr. Anderson in Madras. But since the days of the E. I. R. strike things have moved pretty fast in the railway world, and the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants are now almost, if not quite, in a position to flourish the weapon of the general strike. I notice that Mr. Engleken, the travelling Secretary, has more or less taken charge. He is a keen organizer, and is a formidable opponent for any railway or group of railways to contend against. I met him here just after the great strike on the E. I. R., and found him quite a different man from the conventional trade union agitator. When Mr. Engleken comes on the scene it always means business.

The "Statesman," which has taken up a definite attitude of hostility towards the men, came out yesterday morning with a fierce attack upon the Government for allowing the strike to go on, and pointing out that the Government in this country is under a much deeper obligation towards the public than the Government at Home, "not only because the State is the principal owner of railways, but because the dependence of the people upon the Executive is more complete in this country than at Home." Yet whereas the Government in England is not above bestirring itself at a crisis, and even deputing the Prime Minister to bring about a lasting peace, the Olympians of Simla sit secure in their cool retreat, and do not trouble themselves one iota about the loss and inconvenience that are being occasioned to commercial interests all over India. The journal demands the constitution of a permanent Conciliation Board to deal with disputes of this kind. The proposition seems an eminently reasonable one, nor can there be the slightest doubt that if the Department of Commerce and Industry were located at any busier centres than Simla and Delhi steps would have been taken long ere this to settle the strike somehow.

THE LADIES AND THE PARK.

The purdah ladies who wished to have one of the public parks reserved for them during a certain portion of every day have been severely snubbed by the Corporation, which has declined to consider their petition. The debate, however, was remarkable for the number of mere men who pronounced in favour of the innovation, and its opponents certainly did not shine in argument although their voting power was sufficient to kill the motion. The European members, with the exception of the Chairman and Dr. Banks, held aloof both from the debate and the division, holding, as their spokesman, Mr. Phelps, explained, that this was a matter for Indians alone. The two gentlemen above mentioned, however, both spoke and voted in favour of the proposal, holding that if carried out it would have a most important and beneficial effect upon the health of the community. It is interesting to note, from the comments of the "Bengalee," that at least one influential newspaper is strongly in favour of the innovation, and also incidentally that it is not at all beholden to the European commissioners for their impartiality in the matter. It asks what is the use of having enlightened views if you are afraid to express them. The "Bengalee," by the way, never expressed any opinions on the subject, good or bad, until it had been rejected by the Corporation. One wonders whether it ought not to have been more outspoken, on its own showing! If it had written in favour of the proposal, who knows whether it might not have been carried?

BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

We are nothing if not loyal in Calcutta, and the King Emperor's birthday was religiously celebrated throughout Calcutta and the neighbourhood. There was a parade of troops in garrison in the morning, and the rest of the day was devoted to golf, and football-pursuits admirably admitted, in my humble opinion, to the fostering of loyalty and a great many other virtues.

The Honours List has been coolly received. Calcutta, as was to have been expected, has been more or less ignored, although at least these very popular honours have fallen to local celebrities. The first is the knighthood which has been given to Mr. Justice Stephen, who is a very witty as well as kindly judge and a great popular favourite, and who is, incidentally, the President of the Calcutta Club. The Calcutta Club has done so well in the matter of honours during the past two years that it will be more "the thing" than ever to belong to it. But possibly Mr. Stephen has got his Knighthood as President of the Prisoners' Aid Society. You never can tell!

The second Calcutta distinction is the C. I. E. awarded to Mr. W. H. Arden Wood, who has put in about a quarter of a century's hard and conscientious work as Principal of the Martiniere College for boys. Mr. Wood has taken a prominent part in the educational activities of Calcutta during the whole period of his stay, and the decoration conferred upon him is a very popular one. The third distinction worthy of mention is the C. I. E. awarded to Mr. Abanindranath Tagore, Officitaing Principal of the Government School of Art. Mr. Tagore belongs to the famous Tagore family, which has produced more poets, musicians, painters and financiers to the dozen than any hundred families combined. His decoration will be felt as a compliment not merely to himself but to Bengal.

But the rest of the Honours List is a mere procession of officials, who get titles, decorations, etc., for doing what they are paid, and handsomely paid to do. In this it resembles most Honours Lists, but it seems to be an extreme example of its kind. Or are we to suppose that there were not even half a dozen non-officials throughout India who have done any useful public work whatever? Or that the difference between the voluntary public work of the non-officials and the paid work of the officials is so enormous that the two cannot be compared when the distribution of honours comes round? It is a list like the latest which brings home to one what a silly farce the whole thing is!

THE MONSOON.

I rather think we have beaten you for the monsoon stakes this year. After Mackinnon Mackenzie's telegram from Colombo saying the rains have burst there last week we did not look for the monsoon on this side much before another ten days. Yesterday however the clouds banked up in an ominous manner and the whole day it looked as though nothing would stave off a deluge. But nothing happened, which was just as well as it was the King's birthday, and everybody was out of doors enjoying a holiday. Last night the clouds burst. There was an inch and a half of rain before morning and as I write it is still raining steadily without any apparent intention of leaving off. The local weather clerk of course declines to say that it is the monsoon, but when you get twelve hours' solid downpour, and there is a quarter of an inch mildew upon the furniture, one hardly feels inclined to await the official announcement.

DISAPPEARANCE OF REFORMATORY BOYS.

Several inmates of the David Sassoon Reformatory were sent on Friday last to the Kohinoor Mills for work as usual. Sheik Ahmed Sheikh Mahomed, a Mahomedan disappeared from the Mills at 4 p.m. and two others were sent to trace him but they too disappeared. The three boys were sent to the workhouse for a period of three years.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A PARSI.

Merwanji Dadabhai Kapadia 50), who was reported to have been knocked down at Chowpatti on the 18th May last died at his residence at Khetwadi on Saturday morning. Dr. Bhajiwalla, who attended him, certified that the death was due to injury on the head.

BARISAL CONSPIRACY.

PETITION OF COMPLAINT.

WHAT THE ACCUSED ARE ALLEGED TO HAVE DONE.

The following is the petition of complaint in the Barisal case:—

The humble petition of L. H. Colsen, Special Superintendent of the Intelligence Branch of the C. I. D. of Bengal, at present residing at No. 8 Cama Street, Calcutta.

Respectfully sheweth:—

1. That your humble petitioner had been ordered, directed and authorised by His Excellency the Governor of Bengal in Council under the provisions of Sec. 196 of the Cr. P. Code to prefer complaint against and prosecute the accused persons for offences punishable under Sec. 121 A. I. P. C., viz. conspiring to wage war against the King-Emperor, waging of such war and depriving the King-Emperor of the Sovereignty of British India.

2. That the said order dated at Darjeeling on 9th May 1913 and signed by the Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Cumming Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, which sets out the names and descriptions of the accused persons, is annexed herewith, and marked with the letter "A."

3. That the case for the prosecution is based on the following amongst other facts and circumstances.

4. That in consequence of information given by Rai Jamini Mohan Das Bahadur at present employed as Additional District Magistrate at Midnapur, a box belonging to and in the possession of his son Girindra Mohan Das, was searched at Dacca on the 29th of November last by the Additional Superintendent of Police in the presence of both father and son.

5. That in the box were found 764 rounds of illicit ammunition of various kinds, a large number of silver ornaments and a quantity of papers, documents, and correspondence in manuscripts and 14 printed copies of the "Swadhm Bharat" leaflet, one printed copy of the "Sandhya" and two printed copies of the "Jugantar" leaflet.

6. That the said silver ornaments have since been proved in court to be property stolen in a dacoity alleged to have been committed by certain young men of the Bhadralok class at Nagalband on the 14th of November last.

That the more important papers, documents, and correspondence found in the box of Girindra Mohan Das at Dacca are:—

(a) A letter headed "questions" containing proposals for seducing Gurkha, Punjabi and Maharatta soldiers from their allegiance to the Crown and inciting them to rebellion. (2) Enquiring what was hoped to be accomplished if another sepoy mutiny did not take place. (3) Insisting upon the necessity of the establishment of centres on the Hills as laid down in "Ananda Math" for the purpose of military training and (4) Pointing out that secret murders or guerilla wars would not do as when orders were given for "wholesale massacres," the "open field" must be taken.

(b) The "Durgapur Third Quarterly Report" dealing with the progress of recruitment among the students of schools in certain places within the Chittagong division and giving names of persons under heads "Organisation," "Volunteer," "Arms—handling and repairing Actions" (meaning Dacoities), "Coming" and "Farming."

(c) An account from December 1911 to September 1912, relating apparently to the transactions in stolen properties obtained by the commission of dacoities and other offences in the District of Backerganj.

(d) A list of names of the members of a Society of Backerganj.

(e) The Agartila letters signed by the accused Nishi Kanta Ghose in which he expresses his determination to "liberate the mother."

8. That the house of the accused Madan Mohan Bhowmick of Dacca was searched on the 29th of November last where there was found, amongst other things, a list, in cipher, of the names of the members of a Society in Dacca.

9. That on the 27th of February last, the houses of certain persons were seached and some of the accused persons were arrested under Sec. 395 I. P. C.

10. That in the course of the searches mentioned in the last preceding paragraph the following amongst other documents and papers were found.

(a) The "District organisation scheme" and rules for membership containing in a condensed form the official documents of the Dacca Anushilan Samity, presented in December 1908 to which some of the above-named accused persons belonged.

(b) A manuscript copy of the book "mukti kon pathe."

(c) A receipt for the preparation of gunpowder.

11. That sometime prior to November last some of the accused persons were suspected of complicity in dacoities and other crimes of violence.

12. That from the examination of the lists of names, documents, papers and correspondence seiped as result of enquiries made and from the different searches and from the other evidence, the petitioner believes that the societies above referred to 'in fact' lonstitute one organisation with several branches, and that the accused persons and other members of the said organisation have conspired to wage war against the King Emperor and to attempt to wage such war and to abet the waging of such war and to attempt to deprive the King-Emperor of the Sovereignty of British India.

TEXT OF THE GOVERNOR'S SANCTION.

Whereas it has been made to appear to His Excellency the Governor of Bengal in Council that there is reason to believe that during a period commencing on or about the year 1908 to date at Barisal, and other places in British India, the following persons with others have conspired to commit offences punishable by section 121 I. P. C., namely to wage war against the King-Emperor and to attempt to wage such war and to abet the waging of such war and to deprive the King-Emperor of the Sovereignty of British India. Lionel Hewitt Colsen, Esquire, Special Supdt. of the I. B. of the C. I. D. of Bengal is hereby ordered directed and authorised by His Excellency the Governor of Bengal in Council under the provisions of section 196 of the Cr. P. C. to prefer complaint against and prosecute those persons namely:—

Here follow the names of the 44 accused persons.

CASE TO BE AGAIN ADJOURNED.

[Associated Press.]

CALCUTTA, June 7.

The Barisal Conspiracy case, which is fixed for hearing on Tuesday next before Mr. Neison, Magistrate of Backerguni, will be again adjourned, as Mr. N. Gupta, counsel for the Crown, is engaged in the Comilla Political Dacoity case, which is being heard in appeal by Justices Woodroffe and Beechcroft at the High Court.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

"RAILWAY TIMES" CASE.

ADDRESS FOR THE PROSECUTION.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. A. H. S. Ashton, resumed on Saturday afternon further hearing of the case in which Mr. John Martin, color-sergeant of the "B. C." Company of the G. I. P. R. Volunteers, charged Mr. C. M. Rogers, Editor of the "Railway Times" and Mr. S. H. Moffat, printer and publisher of the same newspaper, with defamation.

Mr. Vicaji, Pleader for the complainant, replied to the arguments advanced on behalf of the accused. He said that allegations of serious charges had been made against his client, who was on the eve of his retirement from the British army after a long and meritorious service of twenty-two years, in the course of which he had received several medals. The accused Rogers had not made any independent inquiries to find out the true facts but he solely relied on what had been communicated to him during a chance conversation. Then again no attempt had been made by his learned friends to defend the tone of the second article, which in the opinion of one of the witnesses, was the bitter part of the defamation.

Mr. Vicaji then dwelt on the evidence and said the evidence of Mr. Knight should be taken with the greatest caution as he was the person largely interested in the case, and the complainant had shown that the responsibility of arranging a volunteer funeral in this case had lain on Mr. Knight. Then the evidence of Mr. Greenop and the brigade books had given a direct lie to witnesses Williamson, Game and Thompson.

Mr. Vicaji then pointed out the material discrepancies in the evidence of the defence witnesses, and remarked that the second interview alleged by Messrs. Williamson and Game with the complainant was a myth and a mere invention for the purposes of this case. The defence had also attempted to show that it was the complainant's duty to attend to the funeral, but the Adjutant's circular which was exhibited in the case showed that that was not so, and Mr. Knight had also admitted that he being the second senior officer in his corps, it would be his duty to supply arms in case of a riot and his only objection to arranging the funeral in this case was the absence of the band.

Mr. Vicarji then asked the Court to draw a presumption in favour of the complainant, from the facts that he had been granted permission to institute these proceedings and that he had not been court-martialled.

Further hearing was then adjourned.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF COCAINE

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Excise Inspector MacCarthy charged Jagmohan Hariram, a Hindu, with being in possession of six grains of cocaine.

The accused was arrested at Dharamsey Street when the above quantity of cocaine was found on his person.

The accused denied the charge and stated that while he was searched by Mr. MacCarthy, nothing was found on him but subsequently an Excise peon arrested him with cocaine in his (peon's) hands.

Mr. MacCarthy stated that he found the cocaine on the accused's person.

His worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to to pay a fine of Rs. 75.

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HIGH COURT.

SPECIAL CRIMINAL BENCH.

MURDER FOR GREED OF GOLD.

(Before the Chief Justice and Justice Shah.).

EMPEROR v. BALA.

Their Lordships have disposed of the appeal of Bala alias Rama Walad Nathu against the order of Mr. Boyd, Sesions Judge of Nasik, sentencing him to death under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar, Barrister, instructed by Mr. Bhat, pleader, appeared for the appellant; and Mr. S. S. Patkar, Government pleader, represented the Crown.

The prisoner Bala (37), a Pardeshi of Nasik, belongs to the labouring classes, but is neither quite poor nor quite uneducated. He was charged with the murder of two cartmen, Tukaram and Nathu, by breaking their heads with some blunt instrument. He was a stranger to the deceased. He was said to have hired their cart and killed them in order to get their cart and bullocks and a few small articles which they had. There were no eye-witnesses. The evidence was shortly this: that he was seen travelling with them a short time before they died, that their dead bodies were found in a dry stream bed on 17th January, and that on the next day he was found in possession of their cart and bullocks and other articles, most of which he sold for cash then and later.

The accused denied all knowledge of the murder, but admitted possession of cart, bullocks and rings, all of which he said he had brought from one Kalu Rama, a friend. He said Kalu Rama owed him Rs. 100 and had paid the debt by handing over to him the cart and bullocks which the accused then sold to witneses.

The assessors found that the accused sold the murdered men's property, but said they felt some slight doubt as to whether this proved him to have been the murderer.

The Sessions Judge disagreed with the assessors. He said that the deceaed were two ordinary cartmen, working a very long way from their homes. They were simple people without enemies. These murders were not done for revenge, but given to get and sell the men's property which they had with them. The obvious question was who gained by their death? The answer was no one but the accused. His Honour had no doubt that it was a cold-blooded murder by the accused for gain of two innocent men, who must have been asleep at the time. He sentenced the accused to be hanged. Hence this appeal.

Their Lordships were of opinion that the evidence in the case showed that the prisoner was rightly convicted. They dismissed the appeal.

ILLEGAL REMOVAL OF DEBTOR'S GOODS.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, acting Second Presidency Magistrate, Sheikh Edms Jinet Ali, a steel trunk maker, charged Haji Bhawanji, a lawyer's clerk, with the theft of trunk materials, a cutting machine and several other articles.

Mr. Azad, Bar-at-Law, appeared for the complainant while the accused was defended by Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, Pleader.

The complainant's case was that he had a trunk factory at Bhendy Bazaar while the accused owned another near by. There were dealings between the parties for the past two or three months and he (the complainant) was indebted to the accused for Rs. 17. In March last, the accused gave him two bundles of sheets to make trunks and he cut 54 pieces after using two more bundles of his. A few days later the complainant vacated his factory and went to Kamatipura. The same evening during his absence, the accused went to the new premises, assaulted the complainant and removed the articles.

The defence was that the complainant's surety had asked him to remove the goods.

His workship, in convicting the accused, remarked that the accused had no right to remove the goods without the complainant's knowledge or consent and thus cause him wrongful loss. He sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 15.

RASH MOTOR DRIVING.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sykes charged Mahomed Ali Aga, a motor car driver, with driving in a rash and negligent manner.

It appeared that on Thursday night last the accused knocked down a bullock at Grant Road while one Krishna Mahadu was leading two of his bullocks along the road. The bullock was run over and died on the spot. The accused was at the time driving his car very fast and had paid no heed to a policeman's warning to go slow.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said the bullock had rushed on to his car.

His worship convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 175 with the option of three weeks' rigorous imprisonment. Out of the fine if recovered Rs. 70 was ordered to be paid to Krishna as compensation.

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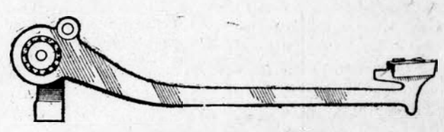

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"INDIA AND THE INDIANS."

A POONA MISSIONARY'S IMPRESSIONS.

The Rev. E. F. Elwin writes "India," is well known on the Bombay side as the head of the Cowley Fathers' Mission at Yerandawana, near Poona City, and he has ventured on several previous occasions to invade the world of print with his impressions of men and things as he sees them in the course of his Evangelistic labours in India. We have not always, we fear, been able to approve of the judgments which he feels himself competent to pass. As recently as May of last year Father Elwin delivered a speech at the annual meeting of his mission, which was held at the Westminster Church House, and he was then reported by the "Church Times" to have made use of some very uncharitable expressions regarding the religion and the character of the people of the country in which he lives and works. We commented upon this regrettable lapse from the principles of Christian charity at the time, and refer to the matter now for the purpose only of making it clear that in his new book, "India and the Indians," Father Elwin sets himself and his fellow-missionaries a higher and a nobler example.

The sketches of Indian life as it presents itself in the village of Yerandawana are written in a pleasant and unaffected style, but one cannot help wishing as one reads, that Father Elwin were not so apt to scent impropriety in every Indian social gathering, and that his beliefs in his own religion were broad and tolerant enough to enable him to see the good in the creed of others. He pronounces the Indian character to be shallow. But would be expect to find much depth if he commanced a similar series of investigations in an ordinary English village?

Is is to be observed that our author does not love what he calls "political agitators," but he succeeds, nevertheless, in showing pretty plainly that there is considerable scope for the activities of the people he detests. We need in this connexion only direct attention to what he says, in Chapter XIV, as to the opportunity which came in his way of "seeing something as to the ways in which Indian police try to discover an offender." A clock disappeared from the village mission day-school, and two men in plain clothes from the Poona City police arrived on the scene.

Not being able to ascertain anything definite, they began to put in practice their own methods of extracting evidence. They caned a suspected boy, in order to try and get him to confess, and also one of his companions who (they supposed) might know something about it. I myself saw the marks of the cane on the boys. The punishment would not have been excessive supposing they had been convicted of the offence. The police were also said to have beaten a labouring man in order to extort a confession, because there was a rumour that the boys had given the clock to him.

Father Elwin goes on to say that he reported these occurrences to the district superintendent of police, and two inspectors, one a Mahomedan and the other a Hindu, were sent to hold a formal enquiry. The result is thus described:—

One of these revealed to me something of their methods, when engaged in collecting evidence, by remarking to me that "a few slaps would not be of much consequence, but that anything in the nature of cruelty must not be allowed. . . ." Although they professed to be indignant with the police, and said that they would be severely punished, I was not altogether surprised at the nature of the report which they ultimately sent to the District Superintendent, and a copy of which was forwarded to me. It was accompanied by a memorandum, saying that the charges appeared to have been considerably exaggerated but that the constable who was reported to have "slapped" the boys had been "transferred to headquarters," whatever that might mean.

We are not surprised, after this recital, to find Father Elwin commenting on the hopelessness of the position of "any unhappy mortal in out-of-the-way places on whom the police choose to father a charge"; and he adds, most significantly (p. 217), that "the apparent tendency of some English officials to make light of complaints does not give much room for hope that the evil system will be quickly eradicated."

There is one other matter on which Father Elwin deserves to be heard. He maintains that "military display does not impress the ordinary Indian." A very different standpoint is taken up, it will be remembered, by Mr. Fortescue, the compiler of the official record of the Royal visit to India. According to him, "malignant officialism"—such was the phrase—"deliberately destroyed the pageant of the King's entry into Delhi," because the person of his Majesty was not "notably distinguished." Father Elwin avers, on the other hand, that the crowd

ROYAL VISIT.

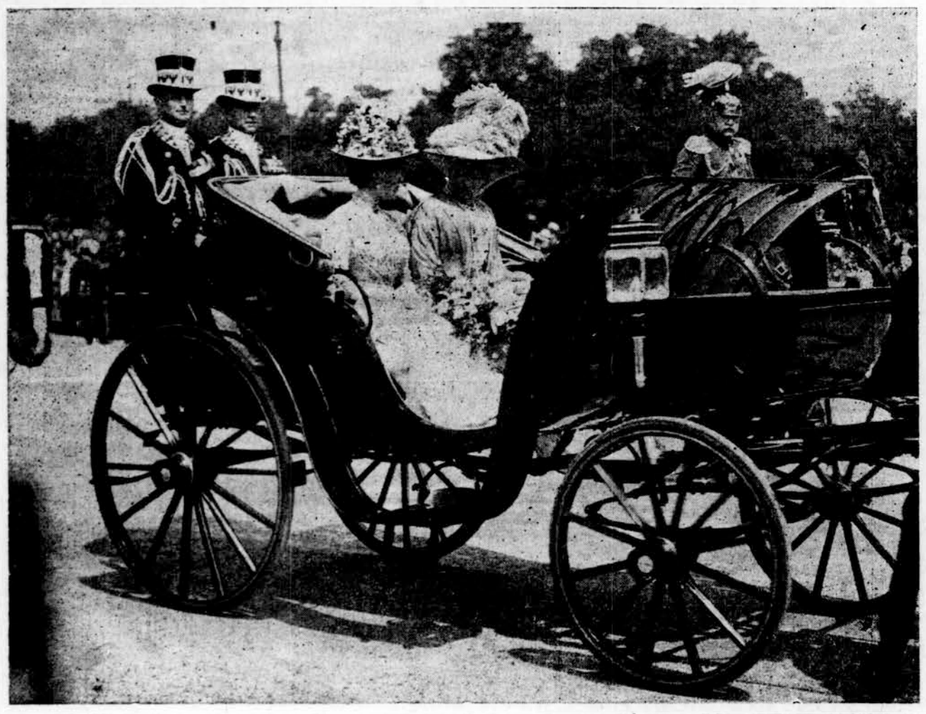

Photo by Central News.

The Queen and the Kaiserin driving through the streets of Berlin.

ROYAL VISIT.

Photo by Central News.

The King (wearing the uniform of a Prussian General) and the Kaiser (wearing the uniform of the 1st Royal Dragoons, the English Regiment, of which he is the Colonel-in-Chief) driving through the streets of Berlin. The "Hansa" airship is seen flying over the carriage.

DANCERS AT THE OPERA HOUSE.

On Saturday night Mr. Platt Ruskin opened his season at the Royal Opera House. Mr. Ruskin has promised to introduce to the Bombay public some of the most prominent dancers of Europe. The Russian artistes who appeared on Saturday created quite a sensation. The above is a photograph of another artiste, who will appear in the near future

COUPON BETTING ON FOOTBALL.

DRASTIC MOVE BY THE ASSOCIATION.

A determined effort is being made by the Football Association to put a stop to coupon betting on football, so far, at least, as officals of the players are concerned.

The commission appointed by the Association to inquire into the matter has issued its report. The commission is satisfied, says the report, that coupon betting has become prevalent throughout the country, and that players have taken part therein. There was, however, no evidence before the commision that players had made best on matches in which they were playing, or that any player, with one exception, had acted as an agent.

The commission realises that coupon betting on football has become a serious menance to the game. Not only for the protection of the game, but for the good of the persons who are induced by the methods of those responsible for the issue of the coupons, and their agents. It is imperative that the Football Association should proceed with its efforts to suppress this class of betting through the aid of Parliament. The rules of the Association should also be amended so that its members may more clearly realise their position. The Commission therefore recommends:—

1. That Rule 42 be amended to provide that an official of an association or club, referee, linesman or player proved to have taken part in coupon football betting shall be permanently suspended from taking any part in football or football management.
2. That the rule be printed on Form G. (professional registration form).
3. That clubs be required to insert a clause in their agreements with players providing that the agreement be terminated upon it being proved that a player has taken any part in coupon football betting.
4. That no action be taken in respect of past irregularities.

DOGS AS SCOUTS.

THE AMBULANCE CORPS.

Dogs play an important part in the organisation of Italy's army There is an institution at Rome where they are trained according to the latest methods to act as scouts and assistants in the ambulance corps. The abulance dogs are taught to seek out the wounded after an engagement, and when they light on anyone in need of succour to fetch a doctor or a hospital orderly. During the Tripoli campaign they rendered most valuable service. They also proved themselves to be admirable scouts, more esepcially the Sardinian sheep-dogs.

CZAR'S ARRIVAL IN BERLIN.

Photo by "Central News."

A general view showing the Czar's procession entering the Unter der Linden. Extraordinary precautions taken for his safety

PEERESS AND THE TURKEY TROT

PROTEST AGAINST MODERN DANCES

An anonymous peeress has written to the "Daily Chronicle" a passionate complaint against the tendencies of modern dancing. She says:—

My grandmother has often told me of the shock she experienced on first beholding the polka, but I wonder what she would have said had she been asked to introduce a well brought up girl of 18 to the scandalous travesties of dancing which are, for the first time in my recollection, bringing more young men to parties than are needed. I need not describe the various horrors of American and South American negroid origin. I would only ask hosteses to let one know what houses to avoid by indicating in some way on their invitation cards whether the "Turkey Trot," the "Boston" (the beginner of the evil), and the "Tango" will be permitted.

West-end hostesse are reluctant to speak on the subject, perhaps owing to a natural shrinking from publicity, but two hotel managers, at whose establishments many Society ladies give dances, made interesting statements yesterday to a "Daily Chronicle" representative.

"Our dances," said the manager of the Savoy Hotel, "are all private, and all I can say on the subject is that I have never seen either the Turkey Trot or the Boston on our programmes."

Mr. Kroell, manager of the Ritz Hotel, made a statement much to the same effect. "All the ladies who give dances here," he said, "ask the bandmasters not to include the Turkey Trot or the Boston in their programme even if they are asked to do so by one of the younger people. The programmes are made up chiefly of two-steps and waltzes."

DANCING MISTRESS'S REPLY.

Miss Lilian Ware, the accomplished dancer, who conducts Ware's Dancing Academy in George-street, Hanover-square, and has many West-end ladies and gentlemen as well as many members of the theatrical profession amongst her clients, took a somewhat different view from that of the "Peeress."

"A new sort of dancing," she said, "has come into vogue. The minuet, the waltz, and even the polka, were very graceful dances, and so, in my opinion, are the new dances. But I do not think these old dances will come back again, and I canot agree with the comment of the peeress who says that these new forms are 'scandalous travesties of dancing."

"Every dance," she added, "can be made objectionable, but that does not mean that the dance itself is objectionable. The 'Boston' for instance is a most graceful dance—one of the most graceful dances I know. In my opinion it is even less objectionable than the waltz, and I am quite sure it will never go out."

Miss Ware did not see anything objectionable in the "Turkey Trot" if it is danced properly.

"It used to be a complaint with hostesses,' she added, "that they coul not get dancing men to come to their houses, but nowadays plenty of gentlemen partners are to be had in the ballroom and that, I believe, is because these new dances are more suitable for men."

GLOOM OF INACTION.

DUTY OF OPTIMISM.

Men and women who pass their days expecting trouble lead sendentary or idle lives and eat more than is necessary to support life, says "Vanoc" in the Referee. Nevertheless, I knew an ascetic who worked his mind and body hard and who suffered torture of the soul because he believed he had committed the sin against the Holy Ghost. For him there was no pardon for his sin. When the time came for him to change his world he believed that he would be numbered among the doomed. At the instance of a friend he sought the counsel of a wise physician. The prescription was a gallop twice round Regent's Park before breakfast, a bottle of stout at luncheon, and another at dinner. In less than a fortnight my friend's agonised apprehension of spiritual shipwreck had passed away.

* * *

For weeks I have been pondering over the prevelent hopelessness of educated and sedentary people, and am intrigued to receive from Paris an archangelic appeal to devote another "Handbook" to the Duty of Optimism. The thing that makes one shy of undertaking the job is the word "duty." Heaven forbid that I should presume to tell anybody, especially a Parisian, what is his duty. Handled by people who have no intention of accepting bad service when they pay for good service, even modern rulers may yet turn over a new leaf and encourage all of us to think that "all's right with the world." But nobody can teach equals the Duty of Optimism.

* * *

Hopefulness and buoyancy may possibly lead to building castles in the air, to dreams of Utopia, to counting on the millennium, and to living in a fool's paradise. That is optimism in excess. But to look for the sunny side of things, to be of good heart, to keep one's spirits up, and, above all, to see the homour that lurks in the blackest situation is to cheer oneself and also to encourage the faint-hearted. Lack of hope implies lack of imagination. It was not by accident that Hope was placed at the bottom of Pandora's Box, yet in these days Mrs. Gummidge's descendants seem as the sands of the sea for number. Croakers are always interesting in their unconsciousness of stupidity. Hope requires cultivation, like billiards, the pronounciation of the Russian aspirates, a taste for laver, or clock golf. Hope denotes the reposing of the mind on the future. Anticipation of the future is tinged by temperament, digestion, conscience, the state of the liver, and the amount of exercise given yesterday to body and mind. Sound sleep o' nights is the raw material of optimism. Sages have noticed throughout the ages that the people who sing at their work are the people who sleep soundly, live sparely, and draw scanty pay. Malancholy infests the comfortable classes, unless they are mad; and as Dryden truly says,

There is a pleasure sure
in being mad, which none but madmen know.

* * *

Abandonment of foolish optimism by people in authority is ground for optimism by everybody. Optimism was foolhardy in 1805, when the officers of the Prussian Imperial Guards sharpended their swords on the doorstep of the French Embassy in Berlin. Nepoleon's triumphant entry into the Prussian capital through the Brandenburge gate was a sharp lesson in manners to optimistic junkers. Optimism was foolhardy when our cherished Lord Chancellor used the reputation he acquired in the study of pessimistic philosophy to create an Army for which peace is a necessity. For seven long years many men have served the Rachel of efficiency in attacking the Haldane plan of military reform. When the Shopenhaur student of pessimism fled from the War Office to the Woolsack and left poor Colonel Seely to stand the brunt of the coming storm, hope revived in the breasts of those Englishmen who regard war as the most awful thing in the world.

IS COCKNEY DYING OUT?

Is the Cockney dying out? That is the question "Dagonet" (Referee) saw in a newspaper the other day. The Cockney is not dying out. He is only undergoing a change in his manners, his customs, and his language. The Georgian Cockney talk of to-day is totally different from the Early Victorian Cockneyese.

The Cockney no loner mixes up his w's and his v's as he used to in the days when "Vilikins vas a valkin vith his Dinah vun day" and he "used to valk himself from Vitechaped to Vindsor to see Queen Wictoria."

There is an Early Victorian comic song—I fancy it is really late William—called "Dash My Vig!" I quote the first verse, as it is a good example of the Cockney speech of the 'forties:

"Adoo and farevel to the wile smoky town,
Vere not nothing but rioting never goes down.
In a neat little cottage that's not wery big.
I'll live for the rest of my life—dash my vig!"

TEACHING THE DUMB TO SPEAK.

The following interesting article appear in the "Daily Chronicle":—

"Put the ruler in front of the desk." This was utttered very slowly and distinctly, and after some hesitation, the child, a bright looking boy of nine, obeyed. "Put the ruler behind the desk." He did it at once. "Give Chronicle." He did it at once. "Give the ruler to the lady." He seemed greatly puzzled and watched his teacher's lips intently while the order was repeated two or three times. Then suddenly his whole face lit up with a smile of dazzling delight, and he carried the ruler to the visitor.

Yet that smile caused one to feel a sadness akin to tears, though in itself it was sheer joy, the joy of an intelligence which has grasped what is demanded of it, for this little scene took place at the Wych School for the deaf at Hampstead, and the child had been born deaf and would have remained dumb also had he not been taught to speak and to understand the speech of others by the oral system of lip-reading and speaking.

This is generally called the German system of teaching the deaf and dumb, and has not yet attained to such perfection in this country as it has in America. The older system, which prevailed for years, of speaking on the fingers and by signs, is known as the French system, though in France it has been superseded by its more modern rival.

Nobody who has not been brought in contact with this affliction can quite realise the state of isolation in which a child born deaf must live. The blind child is much easier to help and to reach, but the little deaf one is incapable of hearing any guiding human voice which can explain to it the world around it or convey to it any ideas of abstract truths. Thus it is often left in a state of mental and spiritual blindness far worse than one of merely physical blindness.

The younger the pupil begins with the oral system the better, because as he grows older the muscles of the mouth and throat stiffen, and it is much more difficult to obtain a good and pleasant speaking voice. "Infinite patience," asid one of the principals at the Wych school, "is required in this building up of a voice, for it must be remembered that the speaker does not hear one word he utters, and it is consquently astonishing how clearly some deaf people learn to articulate. As a rule the delivery is rather monotonous and expressionless, and a stranger is apt on hearing a deaf person talking to imagine he is a foreigner."

By the oral system the child is first taught the ten so-called breath letters, beginning wih H., the opening letter of the deaf and dumb alphabet. He is instructed in these in a singular manner. The teacher takes the child's hand and breathes on it while uttering the sound of the letter. The child then puts his hand to his own mouth and tries to breathe on it in the same way, and, of course, the same sound is the result, though he does not hear it. The letter is also written on the blackboard, and he associates the symbol in future with this special breathing exercise. The vowels, of which there are fourteen in the deaf and dumb alphabet, are taught by the child feeling the vibrations of the teacher's throat as she says each of them in turn; and then, so sensitive is the touch of these afflicted little ones, he knows when he produces the same vibrations in his own throat, and soon remembers them well enough to use them. He next combines sounds, and as quickly as possible he is given a word in order that his efforts shall not continue meaningless, which is also shown him properly spelled on the blackboard. Hence four subjects, lip-reading, speaking, writing, and reading, are taught simultaneously. Occasionally, as the child develops, he will try and guess what is wanted instead of troubling to read the teacher's lips, resembling in this respect the ordinary boy or girl at school who guesses an answer to a question in class.

The task is easier than might be supposed, because the deaf child, like every other child, is a born mimic, though, of course, he can only practise his birthright by means of his sight. Occasionally his natural instinct leads to trouble. A woman who had a squint was in the habit of calling frequently on a family which included among its members a deaf girl, about seven years old. Whenever she was in the room with the visitor the child began to squint also, and in the end had to be banished from her presence, as it was obviously impossible to make her understand her offence. One pupil at the Wych school insisted upon learning to play the piano because she had seen normal girls doing it, though she could not hear a sound, and, fortunately, soon tired of it when other occupation diverted her attention.

Deaf children are often very fond of dancing and seem to feel the rhythm of motion very acutely, and in consequence keep excellent time although they have no music to guide them.

This oral teaching is also very useful to people who have become deaf in later life. They can speak certainly, but they cannot hear, and a few lessons in lip-reading enable them to understand what is said to them.

What is frequently forgotten is is that the deaf child really needs a far longer and more careful training than the normal child. What the infant who can hear learns in his two first years of life, the names of the familiar things around him, the poor afflicted one only learns by years of patient instruction. We all remember in the pathetic autobiography of Helen Keller, how the blind, deaf and dumb girl described the thrill of rapturous joy she experienced when after upon several occasions water had been poured over her hand and at the same time certain signs had been made with the other, it at last dawned upon her to connect the two and she understood that everthing had a name. This is the difficulty of the deaf child. At first the movements he makes with his lips are absolutely meaningless to him, and he remains in complete darkness and bewilderment. He has to learn that words are the symbols of the life around by the slowest, most laborious method. The pupils at the Wych school are encouraged to keep diaries in which they write down all they do to the smallest detail. By this means they acquire the names of the simple objects of every day, the sound of whose names they will never hear.

Thus after the child has been taught to speak and to read the lips of others his education is still at a very rudimentary stage. He can perhaps go into a post office and ask for a stamp, or understand when at table he is requested to pass the butter. But he has no deeper acquaintance with the English language than a girl from a third rate boarding-school has of French. Unless the instruction is continued until he is truly able to improve himself, the world of knowledge will remain shut to him, and his mind will be that of a child instead of that of a grown-up person. He will only be capable of reading the most childish and elementary books and of grasping the most childish and elementary ideas.

One cannot deny admiration to the many men and women to-day who are giving up their time and energy to helping those so little able to help themselves, who with infinite patience which no mere money can buy are leading these prisoners of nature into the freedom of a full ,complete life, and saving them from the dullness and vacancy which so often accompany this affliction after childhood has passed. They are proving that this world of silence can still be inhabited by happy, intelligent human beings, able to use their fingers and brains, if once the way to do both has been pointed out to them.—

AN EASTERN "MERRY MONARCH."

FAMOUS HINDU PLAY AT THE COSMOPOLIS.

"It is spring. The jasmine is in blossom. Everywhere I hear the beating of drums and the sons of a happy people. The atmosphere has a yellow hue. The clouds afford a fragrance, says the "Daily Chronicle.'

It was the old story after all, curiously the same as all the new one—that one heard at the Cosmopolis Theatre during the mail week, when the Indian Art, Dramatic, and Friendly Society presented "Ratnavali; or The Pearl Necklace," a Hindu play of 1,300 years ago. Though probably written by Bana, the Brahmin historian, it was attributed to King Harsha for the doubtless cogent reason that King Harsha was in power at the time.

As with all the productions of the society—which is doing so much under Government patronage to engender more love and knowledge between East and West—there was a deliciously naive charm about the whole thing, despite all sorts of failings in the performance. What fresh, flowery grace there is about these old, or rather young, Sanskrit plays! Is it not well to be reminded, however crudely, of those Shakespeares and Tennysons of far Cashmere who were idealising young love in springtime centuries before King Alfred began to make ourselves a nation?

To be sure 'Ratnavali" is nothing like so fine and pure an idyll as "Sakuntala." We have the same "As-You-Like-It" atmosphere—the forest lovers, the wandering king and his jester playing at hide-and-seek among the boughs in the dappled sunshine with laughing girls. We have the sighs and vows and pretty perjuries. But the trouble is that in "Ratnavali." King Vatsa is all too certainly married already. He is really more of a Charles II. than an Orlando. Moreover, the main adventure of the play—comparable to that of Mariana of the moated grange—is of a kind that we consider nowadays quite unpleasant.

Is it mere priggishness that makes the play less acceptable on that account? Or is it that the true-love ideal is no mere offspring of modern respectability, but has been at the heart of poetry itself through all the ages? One feels instinctively that King Vatsa, whatever his ethics, should have known better.

Still, enough of delight remains to make one only wish that these Indian plays could be staged, and acted, and translated, as they deserved, especially as the casts are now almost entirely English, and there is no excuse. The part of the outraged Queen was played with some distinction by Miss Olga Ward, who also sang a pretty song of the "love that could not fly, for it had lost its sky." It was she, too, who discoursed with the native manager in the Faust-like prologue. But some of the acting was shockingly bad, and there were even Cockney accents. The translation also was of the roughest. Suppose our Shakespeare's "heavenly alchemy" were translated into "yellow atmosphere," should not we tremble for his reputation?

It is to be hoped that some of these little matters will be seen to before the promised production of that really stirring drama of King Shudraka's reign in the sixth century, "Toy Cart." It is a far stronger affair than either "Sakuntala" or "Ratnavali," and boasts both a villain and a murder.

DAILY MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

CLEAR MONTGLAS SOUP.
BAKED FILLETS OF FISH.
ASPIC A LA MENAGERE.
MIRABEAU BEEF.
MARROW SAVOURY.
ORANGE ICE PUDDING.

Soupmeat, As. 4. Fish, As. 8. Liver, As. 3. Aspic meat, As. 4. Beef, As. 9. Marrow, As. 2. Eggs, As. 6. Potato, An. 1. Odds and ends, As. 4. Total—Rs. 2-9-0.

CLEAR MONTGLAS SOUP.

Make some well flavoured clear soup in the ordinary way and add to it at the last little quenelles made of sheep's liver, as follows. Pound up the liver with flavouring to taste and prepare a panada by cooking flour and butter together and adding a little stock to make it a thick paste, which should be well cooked. Add the meat to this with some egg yolk to bind; form into tiny balls and poach gently in stock or water.

BAKED FILLETS OF FISH.

Prepare a cupful of stock from the bones and trimmings of the fish. Pound some of the fish with some of the liver from the previous recipe, and add it to a panada of the same as the above with some breadcrumbs added, grated onion and carrot. Spread the mixture on a greproof dish, lay the pieces of fish on it, cover with another layer, sprinkle with baked crumbs and little dabs of butter, and bake, serving with the rest of the stock turned into a good brown sauce with a little chilli vinegar and currant jelly added.

ASPIC A LA MENEGERE.

Make a well flavoured thick brown sauce adding to it tomato sauce, some sherry, a little Marmite or Bovril, and gelatine to make it jelly. Line a mould with this and fill it up with minced meat of any kind, olives, capers, anchovies, bits of sausage, or anything which will make a savoury mixture, moistening it all with mayonnaise sauce. Fill in with the aspic and set on ice, serving with cooked beetroot and cucumber slices tossed in lime juice, pepper salt and oil. This is quite easy to make and most useful for utilising good scraps.

MIRABEAU BEEF.

Bone the meat and make a little strong stock with them. Trim the meat of gristle, etc. and lard it with strips of bacon; braise it in a sealed dekchie on a grating in the oven with the stock, after rolling in peppered and salted flour. Make some Maitre d'hotel butter by pounding parsley and butter together with pepper, salt and lime juice and rubbing through a sieve. Serve the meat with this, olives stuffed with the same and water cress.

MARROW SAVOURY.

Cut the bones in halves and seal up the cut end with flour and water paste; set them upright on their ends to boil for 2 hours. Have some buttered toast, turn the marrow on to this and just break it up, sprinkling with a dash of cayenne and salt. Serve quickly or the marrow will spoil.

ORANGE ICE PUDDING.

For this make a little syrup with sugar orange peel and the juice of 4 or 5 oranges and of one lime. Flavour it rather highly as the custard to be added will take a good deal of it away and sweeten the custard very little. Mix with the custard made of half a seer of milk and 3 or 4 eggs, at the last add a little orange wine or any liquer to taste. An ounce or two of cream may be added but is not necessary. Set in the freezer and serve with orange wafers.

NEW SERIAL STORY

"A WILD HARVEST"

BY ANNIE. S. SWAN.

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Synopsis of Instalments I—V.—John Howorth, whose daughter Sylvia is finishing her education in Switzerland, is left head of a factory by the death of the senior partner, his cousin Reuben Howorth. On his way to see his cousin's widow John encounters Reuben's eldest son, Max, who is home from Oxford, making love to a girl whom he fails to recognise. This is Annie Cartledge, with whom he has been meeting secretly for some time. Reuben's widow tells him that Max is leaving Oxford to take up his work at Sleath Mills. She also mentions that her son detests Macdonald, the manager at the factory. Max obtains a substantial cheque from his mother in order to settle his debts at Oxford. John Howorth discusses the situation with Macdonald. Luke Cartledge finds that his daughter is deceiving him. Sylvia returns home and Mrs. Howorth and Max call to see her. They are surprised by her beauty. Macdonald is also a visitor at Windridge. Luke Cartledge determines to send Annie to her aunt in Carlisle for a time.

CHAPTER V.—(*Continued.*)

"My master is not in, Mr. Cartledge," said Jean Fairweather, who knew Cartledge very well indeed as a frequent visitor to the house. "But if you wait, he winna be long whatefer. He said he would certainly be in by half past nine or so. He has gone up to pay a call at Windridge."

Jean's voice was very soft, it had the roll of the western seas in it, though her face was large-featured, and even harsh to look at. But her heart was of gold.

"I don't think I'd better wait, Mrs. Fairweather. I'm in trouble, an' I should like Mister Macdonald's advice."

"Well, come in, you can come in the kitchen, if you like. The lassie, Katie Tyler, has gone to see her mother at Ilkley, and won't be back till to-morra. Come in, Mr. Cartledge."

The voice was so kindly, so full of human sympathy that Cartledge suffered himself to be persuaded. He knew many people, but his nature and his somewhat unusual outlook on life, necessarily made him a lonely man. By the men among whom he laboured he was considered a crank, and though they came to him readily enough when they were in trouble, they took very little interest of a personal kind in him. The man whose life is ruled and ordered by the highest motive and power, and who has very little alloy of self in his nature, is bound to feel often solitary in a hostile world.

The atmosphere created by the kindly Scotchwoman in the manager's house at Sleath Mills was a homely one, as it must be where love is. Here was no lip or eye service grudgingly given, but the full mead, pressed down and running over.

"Take a cup of tea, Mister Cartledge. It nefer comes amiss to man or woman I say."

"Thank tha kindly, ma'am, I'll be glad ov it,' he answered, as he took the chair to which she pointed him.

"How's that bonnie lass of yours, Mister Cartledge? I haf not seen her for a fery long time, I would be glad if she would come and drink a cup of tea wi' me sometimes. I used to see her often when she was working in the Mill."

"It might have been better had she never been in the Mill. It's her A'am in trouble aboot. Tell me, have you ever heard owt aboot her that her feyther would not like to hear?"

Jean Fairweather's face changed instantly, and Cartledge saw it. "Well to be quite candid, Mr. Cartledge, I canna say I haf not heard of her. An't it made me sorry to think she had no mother, and if she would come here to me sometimes I would do my pest for her."

"Tell me what thou hast heard, Mrs. Fairweather," demanded Cartledge with darkening brow.

"Oh, nothing to lay hold on, only a bit of silly gossip that folk are aye ready to spread. They say that Mr. Max and her hass peen seen whiles up on ta' moor and in ither places, but for the truth of it I'm not knowin', Mister Cartledge, an' I would nefer be spreadin' it, for it might be lies like."

"It's not lies, it's the truth. I've wrung it fra her, Missis Fairweather. She has been out wi' his to-neet, an' lied to me about it, without turnin' a hair. It made my blood run cold to 'ear it. My litle Annie! It was hard to beat."

"I haf heard that the best o' men and weemin will pe tellin' iles, an' plenty o' them, aboot that, when they wouldn't think to lie about anything else. It's a queer business, and seems to cheenge the fery nature of folk," said Jean Fairweather reflectively, as she set the cups on the table. "It's maype only a bit of silly nonsense atween the two of them, and maype you shouldna pe layin' it too muckle to heart."

"Ah, but that sort of thing has nivver a good end or the lass," said Cartledge heavily. "And it has done harm to mine already, and shewed up the worst side of her, that I did not know about."

"The old Adam is in us all, Mister Cartledge. And it's a pit of him we need whiles to help us through in this wicked world."

"No, no," Cartledge dissented quickly enough. "That's not the way to win. The Lord an' Master of us all nivver spoke like that."

An' look what they did to Him whatefer. I pelieve in fighting the devil wi' his own weapons, Mister Cartledge," said the Highland woman stoutly. "But about Annie, I'll tell you what you should do. Haven't you a sister or a woman relation somewhere that you could send her to for a month or two, till she forgets, or what iss more likely to happen from all I can hear, til the young Maister sees a fresh face he likes better?"

Cartledge's gloomy face brightened at this practical suggestion, which had not occurred to himself. He had been in a measure so stunned by what had happened and by the exaggerated view he was inclined to take of it, that he had not been able to get beyond the facts of the case.

"That's a good idea, Mrs. Fairweather. My own sister Lyddy lives at Carlisle, where they keep a little shop. That would be the very thing for Annie for a bit till, as you say, she forgets. It would not be a dull life for her, and I believe Lyddy would look after her well for my sake. We've always been good friends, though we haven't met for some years. I lent them a bit of money, no, gave it to them, I mean, when they were in trouble theirsens once, and they've nivver forgot it."

"That's the woman, my man," said Mrs. Fairweather, as she stood with the sugar basin poisoed on the palm of her hand awaiting instructions. "Write to her at wance, an' get the lass away. "I would not pe tellin' the aunt what for in a letter," she added cautiously, "it only spreads the thing. If you could see her it would pe different."

"I could take Annie myself. I daresay Mister Macdonald would give me an extra Monday off for the purpose, an' we could travel on Saturday afternoon. I'll stop if I may now and see him to ask, as this is Thursday, and we would go the day after to-morrow."

Jean Fairweather nodded, well pleased that her suggestion was so heartily approved of.

"An' what will you do yourself, my man? It will be snell wark for ye livin' you lee lane at your little hoose, wi' no a craterto do a hand's turn for ye."

"That's a matter of no consequence," said Cartledge lightly. "A'am a handy man aboot a hoose, and even if I weren't, there's plenty needful that would be glad of the job to clean up. I'm much obliged to you, Missis Fairweather, an' it was the Lord that sent me here. Praise be to His name!"

"There's my maister comin' noo. I'll just pop oot an' tell him you're here. You feenish your tea, my man, and eat that scone. It'll do you good."

She left him and passed out to the hall to receive her master and intimate the presence of the visitor in the kitchen. She was struck by the expression on Macdonald's face as he stood under the lamp in the middle of the hall. She knew from it that he had been annoyed.

"Will ye see Luke Cartledge, Mr. Graeme?" she asked. It was the name she always called him, and Macdonald loved it, it seemed to link him to his home.

"Luke Cartledge at ten o'clock at night! what does he want?" he asked with a slight touch of irritation which confirmed her in the conviction that something had happened to annoy him at Windrigde House.

"He's in trouble, Mr. Graeme, and would ask a small favour that's a', but I daresay he can come back, or wait till he sees ye the morn. I'm to blame for I keepit him, when he would haf gaen away, hearin' you were not in the hoose."

"Send him in, Jean," he said a little more affably, and retiring to his library and smoking room he proceeded with great and uncommon haste to fill and light a very old disreputable black pipe, the companion and solace of his gloomier hours, which up to now had been singularly few.

Cartledge bade him good evening respectfully as he appeared on the threshold of the door, and was bidden to enter cordially enough.

"Evening, Luke, you're a late visitor. What's this Mrs. Fairweather tells me. In trouble, are you? It's the first time I've heard of it in your case."

It was not necessary for him to be lavish with words, for Macdonald was in a singularly receptive mood where any blame for Max Howorth was concerned, and he grasped the situation in a moment.

"I don't wonder at your anxiety, Luke. Upon my word I believe that young bounder is capable of anything. He's insufferable, positively insufferable, and I don't see how I'm to stop on here, if I'm to come in contact with him every day, and be subjected to his intolerable insolence."

It was not often Macodnald let himself go, and he immediately regretted it, though Cartledge was a perfectly safe recipient of any man's confidence. Once in his keeping it was dead, and he was the grave of it. "He lacks experience in life, Luke. Just at present he thinks the earth and the fulness thereof belongs to him. Life is going to teach him a pretty sharp lesson, I doubt, but meanwhile he makes it intolerable for the most of those he comes in contact with. I've heard from a good many quarters that Annie has been seen with him, and I fear there is no doubt that danger exists. I think it a most admirable plan to send her away for a bit, the further the better. Where did you say?"

"Carlisle, zur, where her Aunt Lyddy keeps a little shop, and has no daughter of her own. She'll be main glad to have her for a spell. I'm sure, but I would like to take her mysen on Saturday, if so be as I could get a few hours off on Monday. I winna travel on the Lord's day, as thou knows."

"Even in an emergency like this?" said Macdonald with an indulgent smile. "There won't be any difficulty. Take the whole day on Monday. I do believe, Luke, it's the first time you've ever asked for leave, or extension of leave, since I came to Sleath."

"No occasion has arisen, zur."

(*To be continued to-morrow.*)

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